

COMPUTERWORLD

THE NEWSWEEKLY FOR THE COMPUTER COMMUNITY

Weekly Newspaper

Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass., and additional mailing offices

Price: \$12/year

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December 26, 1973 - January 2, 1974

Vol. VII, No. 52 - Vol. VIII, No. 1



(Phoenix Gazette Photo)

$X^2 - .2Y^2 \dots = a$ Flattop

The official U.S. bicentennial emblem was painted on top of the Arizona Coliseum & Exposition Center in Phoenix with the help of computer programs created by a 20-year-old programmer. Complicating the project was the fact that the roof of the coliseum is shaped like a hyperbolic paraboloid. Story on Page 2

10%-15% Rise in Spending Likely for Many DP Users

Upgrades in Vogue

By Patrick Ward
Of the CW Staff

Budgets for most medium to large-size DP operations are going up by less than 15% next year, but nearly a third of the DP managers contacted in a *Computerworld* survey had recently upgraded or planned to upgrade their CPUs.

Personnel budgets are almost uniformly up, reflecting both higher salaries and additional hiring. And paper supplies, which some DP managers see costing 20% to 30% more in a year, were frequently mentioned as a source of higher costs and management headaches.

While most DP managers expected their

1974 spending would increase by 10% to 15%, there were exceptions.

50% Increase

Anaconda Corp.'s DP budget will be up by about 50%, according to V. Subra-

What's in Store for '74

manyam, director of management systems. The firm plans an almost 80% increase in DP personnel hiring, especially programmers and analysts. Hardware in-

(Continued on Page 4)

370s Use Far More Energy

In Btus and kVAs Those 360s Are Truly Power-Less

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.

CW Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The IBM ads tell us to think of the computer as "mental energy," and this may help sell 370s, but to those who think of it as "electrical energy" the 360 should still look pretty good in these energy-short times.

The 360s use far less power than 370s both in terms of the number of Btus that must be generated to cool them and in terms of the number of kVAs (roughly equivalent to watts) to run them, according to a technical report prepared by the Computer Lessors Association (CLA) here.

For example, a 370/145 with 512K

requires 3.31 times more Btus and 3.8 more kVAs to operate than does a 512K Model 50 in the older line.

In real figures the 145 requires 82,750 Btus for its operation and 28.5 kVAs, compared with the 360/50 which needs only 25,000 Btus and 7.5 kVAs to operate.

Three for One

These figures clearly show that a user could even operate two Model 50s and still save substantially on what it would cost in terms of power consumption to run one 145. They also show that the really hard-pressed user could have three Model 50s running and still be under the

power consumed by the one 145.

In addition, the amount of power used may or may not affect a computer center's operations as brownouts and blackouts occur later this year around the country. But it appears that substantial savings can be made on users' electrical use which may prevent such occurrences

or minimize their effects.

The figures hold true for most of the 360/370 comparisons as seen in the following examples:

- A Model 135 with 256K needing 54,500 Btus and 18 kVAs uses 1.07 times the power of a 360/65 with 256K

(Continued on Page 4)

IBM 3740 Programmable

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. IBM has upgraded its 3740 data entry system to include expanded arithmetic and data editing functions; stored program control

for searching, updating, formatting, keyboard operations and printing; a new 3717 "steel belt" engraved font 155 line/min printer; expanded communications including multipoint data link control; and OS/VS1 370 support for diskette input/output.

An Application Control Language (ACL) transforms the data entry system into "programmable work stations" and includes an optional translator that eliminates the need to use a CPU for object code creation, IBM said.

Most of the capabilities are field-installable, but the models 3 and 4 work stations are required for the expanded communications. These will be available in the fourth quarter of 1974 under IBM's ETP at \$215/mo to \$245/mo. All features will be available in the last half of 1974 except OS/VS1 support set for mid-1975.

IBM Appeal in U.S. Case Dismissed

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.

Of the CW Staff

NEW YORK - The U.S. Court of Appeals here has dismissed IBM's appeal of a contempt of court ruling issued in its case with the government, but the firm still has other appeals routes open before it must start paying the \$150,000 daily fine ordered for the contempt.

The appeals court, which heard arguments on the appeal in August, did not rule on the correctness of the contempt citation, but rather spent almost five months determining it had no jurisdiction in the case - in effect letting the con-

tempt ruling stand.

IBM, however, said it intended to seek further review of the matter in the courts and has almost a month to appeal the three-court ruling to the entire nine-man appeals court or to push its appeal to the Supreme Court, legal sources said.

IBM further commented on the decision:

"The appeals court did not rule on the merits of IBM's claim of privilege. It ruled by a 2 to 1 decision that it had no jurisdiction to review the issue. We had asked that our claim of privilege on the documents be examined by impartial masters previously appointed by the court for this purpose. Having been denied this right we intend to seek further review in the courts promptly."

Documents Given to CDC

At question are documents that IBM turned over to Control Data before that company settled with IBM, and which IBM later claimed were turned over "inadvertently" and should be subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege.

Honeywell Prices Up

Honeywell, like IBM last month, has raised prices on all rental equipment and some services. Story on Page 2

Credit Firm Cited

The Federal Trade Commission, in challenging the business practices of Retail Credit Corp., is seeking to give individuals the right to see printouts of their credit files. Story on Page 2

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SPECIAL ISSUE

This is *Computerworld's* special combined year-end review issue dated Dec. 26/Jan. 2. The next issue will be dated Jan. 9.

★ CW ★
Year-End
Review

Follows Page 20

Honeywell Ups Rental, Service Prices

By Vic Farmer
Of the CW Staff

WALTHAM, Mass. — Honeywell, following IBM's price increase move just a month ago, has raised prices on all rental equipment and some services. The increases are nearly a mirror image of IBM's changes:

- A 2% increase in rental rates on all DP equipment effective Jan. 1. Existing

users have a one-year price protection clause during the first year of their contract and as such will be protected until their anniversary. Users who have passed their first anniversary date as of Jan. 1, 1974, will have three months' grace, until April Fool's Day, before they will have to add the 2% to their bill.

- A 2% increase on purchase of Series 6000 CPUs only.

- A 2% increase on purchase of Series 58 CPUs and peripherals.

- A 4% to 5% increase on maintenance depending on type of equipment and the configuration.

- A 5% increase on Data Network Service, Honeywell's time-sharing service.

- A 10% increase on hourly on-call maintenance.

- A 10% increase on System Engineering Services.

- A 10% increase on spare parts.

- A \$25 per student enrollment fee for non-tuition education courses.

Honeywell made its request to the Cost of Living Council (CLC) on Nov. 1, approximately one month after IBM. CLC granted this request Nov. 14.

After the IBM increases last month, several industry sources predicted a rash of similar increases now that the IBM umbrella had moved up 2%, and Honeywell is the first mainframe supplier to ride in on that wave. Honeywell, like IBM, attributed the increase to rising costs of doing business.

IBM System/2 Mini Is Due, Isn't It?

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — IBM is apparently poised to introduce its System/2 minicomputer on or about Jan. 18. The machine is reported to have an 18-bit word and will be incompatible with the System/3 line.

A half-word or nine bits on the new S/2 is apparently an attempt to resolve an internal coding conflict within IBM concerning Ascii and Ebcidic compatibility. The Ascii reference may indicate the S/2 will have communications capabilities.

The mini will have limited batch capability and will be oriented primarily toward interactive applications. The system is expected to be priced between \$800/mo and \$1,000/mo, according to industry sources.

IBM would neither confirm nor deny the reports of the impending announcement, which is its usual policy, a spokesman noted.

It All Adds Up to a Flattop

By Marvin Smalheiser
CW West Coast Bureau

PHOENIX — How do you get a hyperbolic paraboloid to look like the official emblem of the U.S. bicentennial? That was the problem facing John M. Glitsos who helped paint the emblem on top of the 110,000-sq-ft roof of the Arizona Coliseum & Exposition Center here.

The project was complicated by the fact

that the roof of the coliseum is shaped like a hyperbolic paraboloid. Glitsos, a 20-year-old senior programmer at the Burn Treatment Skin Bank, Inc. and a computer major at Arizona State University, developed the computer programs necessary to determine how to paint the roof so the emblem appears flat when viewed from the air.

A total of 37 equations and 360 critical distances was fed into the United Computing Services (UCS) time-sharing system in Kansas City, Mo.

To design the emblem, it was necessary to intersect a right cylinder and a hyperbolic paraboloid in three-space, Glitsos said.

The intersection would then be "measured" in the computer, the critical distances being from the center, or "saddle-point," of the roof to the edge of the cylinder. Each distance was to correspond to a degree measure from one to 360.

Given the distances and degree measures as well as the equation for each of the 35 lines, circles and tangents that form the design, the computer could in a single run distort and enlarge the drawing.

Research in calculus, geometry and engineering texts was required to get a common equation for a hyperbolic paraboloid, Glitsos said.

The equation, however, seemed to be in a form that defied solution. When the project seemed hopeless, Theodore Kraver, operations manager and secretary-treasurer of the Burn Treatment Skin Bank and an MIT engineering graduate, was consulted.

He suggested another equation and in a few days the final equation was derived: $x^2 - .2y^2 - 1180.2225z + 7081.3382 = 0$.

Errors by rounding were determined to be in the .002% range which placed each of the 4,965 points making up the emblem within eight inches of its optimum location on the roof.

System Catches Data On Blue Crab Fishing

NEWBERRY, S.C. — A fisheries biologist has developed a system for studying the crab fishing industry on a weekly basis.

Raymond J. Rhodes of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department utilizes data from business transactions between crabbers and firms which process the crabs to analyze changes from week to week in the amount of crabs being caught.

Rhodes uses the computers of Blue Channel Corp., Port Royal, S.C., one of the largest blue crab processors, to analyze the changes.

New Morality Not for DP

AKRON, Ohio — Will computers become prudes? Will they sink into the morass of puritanical tradition?

If Tim Taylor has his way, they will. Taylor, a graduate assistant at the University of Akron, was upset to learn that students using the university's computer-assisted instruction center often typed four-letter expletives and obscene instructions into the computer. So he programmed the computer to demand an apology for an offending word.

If the student refuses to apologize, the computer shuts itself off.

FTC Cites Credit Firm

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.

CW Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Almost 50 million Americans would gain the right to see printouts from their computerized files kept by Retail Credit Corp. if the firm accepts a consent order sought by the Federal Trade Commission here.

Under the consent order the firm would have to agree to stop all of the practices challenged by the FTC, and would be required to supply complete copies of individual dossiers at the individual's request.

To date, citizens are only allowed access to a report of "the nature and substance" of their files, but the FTC in a wide-ranging complaint against the firm indicated that sometimes Retail Credit failed to report fully on what was in the files.

Deceptive Methods

In addition, the FTC charged that Retail Credit, one of the nation's largest credit reporting agencies, had used deceptive and unfair methods to collect some of the information it keeps in its computerized data banks and gives out to credit-granting agencies every year.

The commission's complaint said the massive data bank maintained by Retail Credit contains information on a person's reputation and character as well as strictly credit information.

The complaint alleged that Retail Credit uses a percentage system requiring investi-

gators to turn up a certain amount of adverse information on individuals investigated and that the firm permits investigators to misrepresent the fact that they work for a company to which the subject of the investigation has applied for a job or insurance.

The complaint also alleged that Retail Credit had violated the Fair Credit Reporting Act by furnishing credit reports to unauthorized sources and by reporting obsolete information.

One way in which the company reports this information, the complaint stated, is through the use of stock sentences or phrases indicating such information is in the firm's files but cannot be legally released.

Retail Credit, in addition to expressing surprise at the complaint, claimed it had made "every effort" to adhere to the letter and spirit of the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

But the FTC said the Atlanta-based firm had been aware of the investigation for several years and had even tried to block the FTC from getting some company records during the investigation.

The firm currently maintains files on about 45 million Americans, and can reportedly get information on 98% of the population if requested.

The FTC said it had received nearly 100 complaints about the operations of Retail Credit in the past few years regarding its credit-gathering and reporting functions.



Take Note of This Gift

Art and technology? Not such an unlikely combination at MIT where Harold J. Hanham, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and Richard J. Clayton of Digital Equipment Corp. watch Barry Vercoe, assistant professor of music, at the electronic keyboard, activate a DEC PDP-11/45 given to MIT by DEC.

Vercoe is developing an electronic music production facility at MIT, which he said, "will be a tool both in the hands of the teacher and the composer that will greatly aid the development of creativity. The facility also will provide an excellent tool in the teaching of musical composition for conventional instruments."

The computer — coupled with music input devices — also will lend itself to other forms of music research, such as syntactic analysis of music structures.

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Second-class postage paid at Boston, Mass., and additional mailing offices. Published weekly (except: a single combined issue for the last week in December and the first week in January) by Computerworld, Inc., 797 Washington St., Newton, Mass. 02160. © 1973 by Computerworld, Inc.

50 cents a copy; \$12/year in the U.S.; \$13 a year in Canada; all other foreign, \$36 a year. MARGARET PHELAN, circulation manager. Four weeks' notice required for change of address. Address all subscription correspondence to circulation manager, Computerworld, 797 Washington St., Newton, Mass. 02160.

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Computerworld can be purchased on 35mm microfilm in half-volumes (six-month periods) through University Microfilm, Periodical Entry Dept., 300 Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Phone: (313) 761-4700.

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Computer Abuse Act?

New Approach May Be Needed for DP-Related Crime

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.
Of the CW Staff

MENLO PARK, Calif. — There may be a need for "revolutionary" legal approaches to deal with computer-related crimes and criminals in the form of a uniform computer abuse act, according to a report prepared for the National Science Foundation.

However, since there is little agreement among computer professionals over what exactly constitutes computer crimes, and because such criminal manipulation of computer systems is a relatively new phenomenon, it may well be too early to propose such safeguards with any degree

of finality, according to the report entitled "Computer Abuse" issued by a group which has studied the problem for several years.

"Computer technology and data communications technology are subject to increasing abuse as they penetrate into sensitive areas of human activity," the report said, predicting such abuses will increase as more people begin working with computers and as the rewards for such abuse become steadily higher.

The researchers, led by Donn Parker of Stanford Research Institute here, define computer abuse as "all types of acts distinctly associated with computers or

data communications in which victims involuntarily suffer or could have suffered losses, injuries or damage or in which perpetrators receive or could have received gain."

After a study of over 148 cases of computer crimes reported since 1964, the group said without further study "it is not yet clear that computer abuse is unique, i.e., a change in the kind of social abuse rather than merely a change in degree," but it indicated computer technology could definitely be expected to "produce significant changes" in the nature of abuse in the future.

The problem today, the group said, is to

determine whether changes being caused by computer-related crime and criminals can be dealt with by incrementally changing the current laws or not.

"Revolutionary change may be needed," the researchers stated, "but may not be perceivable because we are in an intense and rapid period of transition from a manual, paper-based society to an automated society."

"A shift in trust from people to people-produced systems or even a shift to different concepts of suspicion and trust in business transactions could require replacement of present business law with a whole new law based on new concepts — a change that must be accomplished in the face of impending disaster in business relationships," they added.

'No Turning Back'

Furthermore, they warned, "computer abuse could go out of control if it were to pass some critical stage. The consequences could lead to social chaos, since there is no turning back to manual systems once the economy and society are geared to advanced levels of automation."

Although "technological methods to control computer abuse are necessary," these by themselves will not be sufficient, leading to the consideration of legal and social remedies, they noted.

And "even though computer manufacturers and several government agencies have major programs under way to develop technological solutions, effective levels of computer security and auditing of computer systems and applications are several years away from general realization," the report stated.

Because of this delay, the group agreed that a uniform computer abuse act may be necessary, but stated, "A lack of consensus among computer specialists as to what constitutes ethical or legal activities in their field requires further study before action."

At the same time, the report said, "Part of the control of computer abuse must come through professionalization of the more sensitive EDP occupations, such as programming and computer system maintenance. The most important actions needed are the building of strong professional organizations, enforceable codes of ethics and the attainment of general public support."

"Licensing key professionals and the most sensitive types of computer systems should closely follow professionalization efforts. The shift of trust for the well-being of society into the new computer-related occupations makes such actions imperative," it said.

"If we act quickly," the study concluded, "it may still be possible to develop technical, legal and social controls as anticipatory actions rather than as after-the-fact reactions."

Budgets Seen Rising by Less Than 15%

(Continued from Page 1)

creases will go toward upgrading peripherals and memory on the firm's 370/135 and adding communications capabilities.

The firm is also considering acquiring the AT&T Model 40, perhaps for use in the second half of 1974, in addition to its plans to bring in Data 100 RJE terminals and IBM CRTs.

Another user who saw his 1974 budget going up about a third said personnel will take about a third of the increase primarily in more people and higher pay.

His hardware budget, also up about a third, would go for additional main storage and some local on-line equipment.

In contrast, the DP budget at Precision Instrument Co. in Palo Alto, Calif., will drop about 50% as the firm gives up its in-house IBM 360/22 and switches to a service bureau.

Precision had used its computer for "everything," data factoring, procurement, purchasing and production control, according to H.D. Roebuck, vice-president, finance.

One large chemical company, which asked to remain anonymous, expects a budget drop next year despite expected increases in personnel costs. The drop will occur primarily because the company is moving from a leased 370/155 to a purchased 370/158. This means equipment costs will drop from \$40,000/mo to \$18,000/mo, due mainly to tax credits, etc., a spokesman noted.

While no other DP manager contacted pointed out such large savings through

upgrading, others told of upgrade moves they had made or planned. Generally, these involved moves from IBM 360/20s and 30s to IBM 370/135s or Burroughs B3700s or B3500s.

The hardware budget will be down at Indiana Lumberman's Mutual next year because of a move from a 360/30 to a Burroughs B3500, according to DP Manager Thomas Jasick.

The Burroughs system offers greater capability, utilizes a fast disk and packs "more bang for the buck," according to Jasick.

Nearby Indiana Gas exchanged its 360/30 for a 370/135 to handle increased transaction volume, according to C.M. Crawford, the firm's DP manager.

And Eli Lilly Co. is replacing its two 370/155s with two 370/158s.

Four of the 15 DP managers randomly surveyed said they planned to upgrade their communications equipment next year. For example, one DP manager plans to switch from Model 28s and 33s to Univac DCT-1000s and U-500s without significantly increasing his costs. The user expects the equipment will reduce line costs through faster transmission.

While companies hired to fit their individual needs, the companies showed considerable interest in hiring programmers and analysts.

George Berry, director of computer operations for Eli Lilly Co., said his firm is interested in hiring high-level people — analysts and above — people with management potential.

On the other hand, if the DP department at the Indianapolis Star-News does

any hiring this year, it will "probably be in operations and mostly trainees," according to DP Manager Don Prestel.

Increases in paper costs could be as high as 30% in 1974, one user warned. "We just couldn't get the paper for some of our key forms," he added.

Another DP manager said he found costs of paper supplies about 20% above what they were a year ago.

At the Star News, DP Manager Prestel is ordering 12-month supplies of "any hard stock type — like a postcard bill or a tag for inventory."

At Houghton Mifflin in California, DP Manager Ed Capella mentioned ordering a year's supply at a time of major forms like invoices, as a means of getting around the paper problem.

Another DP manager said he was looking into COM to alleviate the shortage.

Few of the DP managers mentioned any notable jumps in software budgets for next year, unless they were converting to new equipment.

On the use of packages, George Berry of Eli Lilly was perhaps typical of the users surveyed when he stated, "We are not expanding packages as a percentage of software spending."

In acquiring packages, "We do our homework and know exactly what we want, then start shopping around," V. Subrahmanyam of Anaconda stated.

His staff then determines how much modifications the packages will need to match Anaconda's requirements, Subrahmanyam said. Next step is to ask the vendors if they can make the necessary modifications, and, if so, what these changes will cost and how long they will take.

Although a few of the DP managers voiced a sense of foreboding about the coming year, only 7% of the DP managers surveyed admitted to having to delay any projects they wanted to implement next year because of a lack of budget for them.

IBM Bid Dismissed

(Continued from Page 1)

revenues in 1972, or around \$150,000.

Originally there were 1,200 documents involved in the case, but IBM has whittled this down to 700 after reviewing all of the documents and deciding it could turn over 500 to the government.

In most cases appeals from contempt orders of a judge during the pretrial phase of a case such as this are taken after the entire case has been completed, and not before it has really begun as IBM is requesting here.

However, if the judge had found the IBM lawyers in contempt for failure to turn over the documents, an appeal could have gone on without much problem while the case was still being prepared.

Presently, IBM has a parallel appeal of the ruling pending before the Supreme Court, which now will apparently be the last chance for the firm to either get the ruling overruled, decide to pay the fine or turn over the documents requested by the government.

In the past, the IBM attorneys have called the fine both unprecedented and "savage" as well as "coercive."

It should be noted that these documents are not the same ones on which the special masters in the IBM case last week gave the firm a "clean bill of health" by indicating they were indeed privileged. (Story on Page 27)

L.A. Cuts Power, Not Work Hours

CW West Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES — In an effort to ease the fuel oil crisis, the city council has approved ordinances cutting use of electricity in the city by 10% to 33%. This measure was passed in lieu of a proposed cut in work hours [CW, Dec. 19].

If those cuts don't do the job, there is a possibility of rolling blackouts throughout the city on or about March 1, according to city officials.

The Association of Data Center Owners and Managers (Adcom) testified against the cuts. It held a strategy meeting last week to seek ways to cope with the crisis.

The initial cutbacks are in two phases. Phase one began last week, and it cuts electricity for 126,000 commercial customers by 20%; 900,000 residential and 11,000 industrial customers by 10%.

Phase two will start Jan. 15, if needed, and it will cut power for commercial uses 33%; residential 12%; and industrial 16%.

Penalties for violation of the reductions are expected to be severe.

Officials noted the Los Angeles power crisis resulted from the Department of Water and Power's reliance on Arab oil for almost half of its fuel supply.

Those 360s Are Power-Less...

(Continued from Page 1)

(50,700 Btus, 16.5 kVAs); 2.7 times the power of a 256K Model 50 (20,400 Btus, 6.5 kVAs); and 2.2 times the power of a Model 50 with 512K (25,000 Btus, 7.5 kVAs).

• A Model 145 with 256K which uses 66,500 Btus and 27 kVAs, uses 1.6 times the kVAs of the 256K Model 65 and 1.3 times the Btus of the 65 with 256K. It is very power-greedy when compared with the Model 50 with 256K in that it uses 4.1 times the kVAs and 3.2 times the Btus in comparison with the Model 50 with 512K. The 145 with 256K is 3.6 times greater in terms of kVAs and 2.6 higher in terms of Btus.

The figures continue to hold true in a comparison of the 370 line versus the 360 line, according to James Benton, CLA executive director. The 360 equipment,

he said, uses significantly less power both for its operation and for its air conditioning (measured in terms of Btus needed).

...Maryland Likes 370 to Cut Power Use

BALTIMORE — The State of Maryland has intalled an IBM 370/158 at the data processing center in Annapolis which officials hope will cut back energy consumption without sacrificing services.

State Comptroller Louis L. Goldstein said the 370 "will enable us to cut our power usage by approximately 25%. Because of the expanded capacity and capabilities of this system we will be able to complete the work of the computer center on an 18-hr/day schedule rather than the present 24-hour operation."

When that uncertified tape slips up and pays a \$200,000 dividend, here's a note to your stockholder.



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Security Is More Than Privacy Protection

Aggressive Program Can Increase Center's Efficiency

DP security is a complex, interactive mix of physical, procedural and data protection, with a healthy amount of backup and audit.

The first two parts of this series give an overall look at the security responsibilities of both users and vendors, while future parts will analyze in detail the threat to security and protective measures to minimize security risks.

For years, the overburdened DP manager has been told he needs computer security. He has perceived some obligation to protect owners, employees and customers against a myriad of threats,

both real and imagined.

But being overworked, understaffed, at the mercy of vendors and living in a rapidly changing environment, he has little time to worry about invasions of privacy and security of data. Yet evidence is mounting that many of his operational problems have been caused by a lack of security and that many others can be solved by an aggressive security program.

Can better security result in better management of computer installations? Can it result in a reduction in costs? Can it enhance customer services?

For those who take the time to analyze their real problems, the answer must be yes. Take for example, the countless mistakes that cause reruns, IPLs, recovery to previous versions, inaccurate output and user dissatisfaction.

One of the elements of a data security program is the imposition of controls at interfaces between programming and testing, between data input and operations, between production and test systems and operations and output. These controls should reduce mistakes.

Another element is data authorization to limit access to sensitive or important data. This minimizes the possibility of inadvertent overwriting, mistaken identity or "crashing" of the system.

Security means control. Controls (assuming they are rational) can enhance accuracy. It is not at all strange to consider the terms "security" and "accuracy" to be among the objectives of any computer installation. It is also possible to enhance the installation's "efficiency" objective by means of security programs, in that some measures, such as consistent backup and recovery, can actually save resources.

What does the DP manager need? First, he needs computer systems that provide integrity and security. He also needs to secure his computer installation with a mix of physical security, backup/recovery and procedural controls.

So far, only the latter approach is common.

Peter Browne On Security



At the 1973 National Computer Conference, a spirited dialogue between users and manufacturers highlighted the fact that protection is currently not available in contemporary hardware or software. The vendors have failed us.

But as Dr. John Weil of Honeywell pointed out, the users have been notoriously slow in demanding system protection. Their vendor contacts, RFPs and contractual negotiations have failed to mention a need for security.

increasingly common phenomenon.

The next major user responsibility is that of risk management. Included in this would be some systematic approach for identifying risks, postulating the costs of disaster or interruption, and deriving the cost/time benefits for reduction of these risks. The basic steps are to analyze the system, classify threats, identify measures to reduce those threats, and choose a common sense mix of prevention and recovery.

Institution of procedural controls is the third responsibility of users. Standards programs, quality assurance and testing, control over changes of software and input/output controls are very important.

The next step is to secure operations. This means a mix of physical, environmental, backup and recovery and personnel security. It is this type of activity that has been postulated as being the only necessary step by a number of physical security consultants. I believe that in today's environment users are far more sophisticated than to look only at this one aspect of data protection.

The fifth major responsibility of a user is to make sure EDP is audited. Concern should be given to proper separation of duties, management responsibilities, security of operations, awareness and risk management with the computer center. The best friend of the DP manager could be the company's internal auditor.

Part II of this series will look at some of the responsibilities of the vendors.

Peter Browne is superintendent, DP Executive Office, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., Bloomington, Ill.

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Part I: User Responsibilities

Fortunately, both user apathy and vendor negligence are changing. Responsibilities for security are being recognized.

User Responsibilities

What are the user's responsibilities?

First there is the responsibility of awareness. This pertains to the user recognition that there really is a need for data security. There are a number of threats that affect an installation. They vary according to location, type of processing, nature of management and other non-technical factors. These threats could be classified as rational (or irrational) intrusion, natural hazards such as fire or storms, data integrity problems and, finally, the common mistake.

If organizations recognize that a systematic approach for reducing hazards is possible, then the next step is to identify the computer security function. This is an

Colorful Story Leads to NCIC 'Hit'

WOODLAWN, Ohio - An alleged would-be robber is seeing red after "failing" to distinguish the primary colors.

When two officers of the police department here were called to a service station recently to investigate a reported robbery, the attendant told one officer he had been held at knife point by two men who fled the scene in a yellow car. He told the other officer the getaway vehicle was red.

Noting the discrepancy in the account of the incident, the police considered

placing a charge of embezzlement.

Using the name and multiple numeric identifiers of the attendant, they queried the National Crime Information Center through the County Law Enforcement Applied Regionally (Clear) system, City of Cincinnati/Hamilton County, Ohio.

They received hits indicating the man was wanted by two law enforcement agencies some 1,200 miles to the south on four charges of robbery. The charges were confirmed and the service station attendant was subsequently held for authorities in the southern state.

TAPE LIBRARY MANAGEMENT

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'Foolproof' Plan Keeps Scofflaws In Tight Check, Handles City DP

Special to Computerworld

MONTREAL — Scofflaws don't get very far in Montreal, where the city's computer system coordinates the collection of fines for motor vehicle violations.

"We recover about 95% of fines for moving or parking violations," said Jean Gariépy, project leader for the computerized collection system at the city's data center.

Under the system police officers return information on motor vehicle violations each day at their own stations. The data is validated within a day and then is entered into a Univac 1106 with a Fastrand 11 drum memory.

Shortly after, the computer center sends a notice to the motorist with the date of the violation, the registration, year, and make of his car, and the time limit for paying the fine.

If a fine on a moving violation isn't paid, the penalty is increased and the computer prints a summons to appear before the Municipal Court. If the motorist still doesn't cooperate, he is "judged by default," and he receives a "notice of judgment," generated by the computer, with a stiffer fine. Finally, the computer may issue a warrant to take the offender into custody.

"We go from the ticket to the summons to the warrant all by computer," Gariépy added. "People know they are dealing with a foolproof system so they almost always pay the fine. About 80%, in fact, pay after receiving the first notice."

Gariépy pointed out tickets are recorded on the computer very shortly after the violation and the summons, judgment by default, and warrant serve as legal documents verified by the computer's records.

The system, called "Sycom" (System of the Municipal Court) handles about 750,000 parking and 250,000 moving violations per year in Montreal, whose population is about 1.3 million.

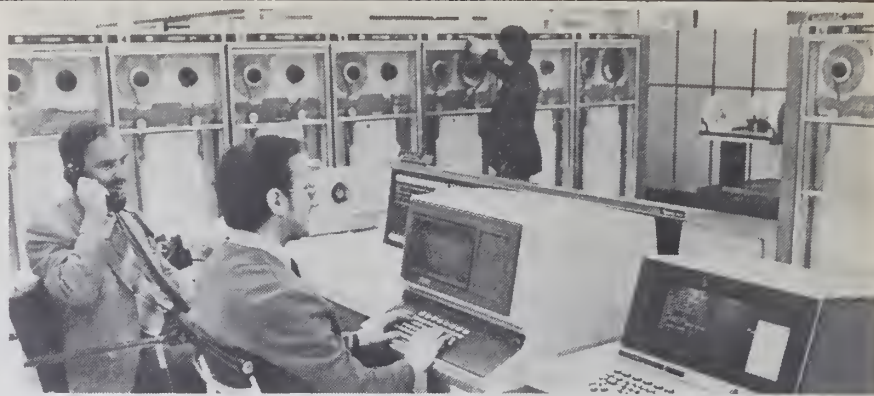
Both the court and the police use Uniscope 100 CRT terminals which can immediately show an individual record, including name, address, dates of tickets, payments of fines and court cases.

The Univac 1106 configuration consists of a CPU with 262K words of main memory, four 8414 disk drives, three 8440 disk drives; a 1782 drum, a Fastrand 11 drum; 10 Uniscope CRT displays including five communications out-

put printers; communications terminal module controller; 12 Uniservo 8C tape drives; two Univac 9300 CPU subsystems, each with 1,600 line/min printers, 600 card/min reader and 600 line/min printer; and a 600 card/min reader.

While Sycom uses about 15% of the computer's capacity, the 1106 also handles the city and urban community DP needs for some 27 departments. Other applications include:

- Tax billing and collection for about 160,000 owner-occupied properties and 450,000 rented properties. The central computer handles property taxes, water taxes and special taxes (school, etc.).
- Payroll for about 50,000 employees by use of programs which cover contracts with 17 unions, each with its own payroll structure.
- Welfare check printing for and recordkeeping on each recipient.
- Building assessments for the urban



The Nerve Center of Montreal's All-Purpose System

community. This application defines the value of each building, processing over one million records twice a year. It includes both business and private buildings, and informing both the owner and residents of their value.

- Budgetary control by functions, programs, activities and departments. One facet of this system is to aggregate the inputs of various services which are participating in a program. For instance, the subprogram snow removal will correlate inputs from several responsi-

bility centers such as roads, public works, purchases and store departments. This system will allow planning of the municipality's expenditures based on predetermined objectives and priorities. This system will be introduced gradually over a period of several years.

The 1106 was installed early in 1972. Conversion of some 854 programs from a Burroughs 5500 and Burroughs 300 has been completed and the city now plans to increase its processing capacity by upgrading to a Univac 1106 multiprocessor.

GRASP, in use since 1968, is now installed in hundreds of installations. It's the most effective DOS systems software available today. And now, SDI offers a powerful companion package, GRASP/VS.

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GRASP/VS recognizes that, Virtual Storage notwithstanding, real core is a most valuable commodity. GRASP/VS is not a "real core grabber." It uses a highly sophisticated buffer allocation algorithm which reduces paging

to a statistical minimum. Every DOS/VS user will benefit from GRASP/VS because the real core saved by replacing POWER with GRASP/VS goes directly into the page pool, resulting in an immediate improvement in performance.

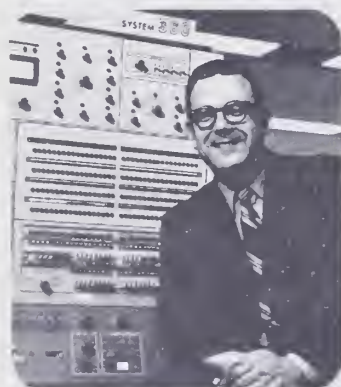
Other GRASP/VS features include comprehensive Job Accounting routines which allow internal or external billing of jobs running in a virtual machine, as well as providing reports which monitor paging activity and system capacity.

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Uncertainty Remains

Benson Decision Was Close but Barriers Still High

By Jerry Cohen

Special to Computerworld

Most legal and computer industry sources have claimed the 1972 Supreme Court decision against the Benson-Tabbot software patent was a narrow one, and future software patents might be allowed. There are fact and possible error in this opinion.

The decision was used as a precedent in denying a software patent in 1973, yet software patents were in fact allowed in the past year.

The World of Patents

Thus, the uncertainty that prevailed in the program patent issue is still here, and the Supreme Court's mandate that Congress resolve the issue is still unanswered.

The confident assurances that the 1972

ruling was a narrow one were undercut by several follow-up developments, including a Patent Office review of all program-patent applications, including those already allowed.

The goal was to determine rejectability under the Benson precedent and to resolve doubts against the patent applicants.

In 1973, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, which hears appeals of Patent Office rejections, rejected the appeal of Dean M. Christensen of Chicago, denying him a patent for use of a program to determine porosity of subsurface formations in oil prospecting.

Christensen's case had several additional elements which were missing in the Benson case — a specific application of the program and industrial process steps supplementing program operation steps, including drilling holes, setting off explosive charges and measuring parameters.

But these elements weren't enough to clear what should now be recognizable as a high and wide Benson barrier.

The Patent Office cited "prior art" to show that the prospecting process steps were old and refused to consider an equation for getting significant new porosity determinations from the data as defining, together with the other steps, a "patentably" new process.

The court said:

"... [T]he addition of old and necessary steps of establishing variables in the equation cannot convert the unpatentable method to patentable subject matter."

In the wake of the Supreme Court's Benson decision denying patentability to a program, lawyers for the Association of Data Processing Service Organizations (Adapso), who were disappointed by the decision and those for IBM, who had argued for such a result, concurred that the decision was narrow.

The Benson and Christensen cases have no direct conflicts. In Benson a pure program was held to be unpatentable subject matter, but it was implied that an industrial process containing the step, among others, of using process steps according to a formula is patentable subject matter in principle.

The lower federal court agreed in the Christensen ruling.

But there was a countering Catch-22 principle: The evaluation of patentable differentiation over prior art, or "unobviousness" in the patent lawyers' phrase, will be made without attention to the formula as part of the subject matter sought to be patented.

Both the nonstatutory and nonobvious tests were met in another patent appeal case decided last summer, after Christensen.

Kenneth Knowlton's invention of a linked list processor, establishing blocks of storage within a memory and specifying fields within the blocks for storing data signals, was patentable over a reference showing a storage allocator which lacked Knowlton's claimed feature of dividing and recombining storage blocks.

One can make the confident assurance that at least some program inventions will clear the Benson barrier over the next few years. But a realistic view of its height may help low jumpers avoid disappointment.

What Shall We Do Tonight? Let's Ask the Computer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Computers have helped Americans launch spaceships, build buildings, look for dates or prospective marriage partners, make plane reservations and other time-saving services.

Now computers can even help find people something to do with all the time they saved by using them.

A computerized approach to the problem of coordinating leisure time with avocational activities was unveiled recently by Lawrence Hartlage of the American Psychological Association.

Using a computer programmed to match general interest patterns with appropriate leisure activities, Hartlage reported that employee turnover rates at a press clipping service and a large bank showed marked decreases after administration of the program.

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Editorial

EFTS and the Public

There is continuing reaction to recent developments toward implementation of the Electronic Funds Transfer System (EFTS).

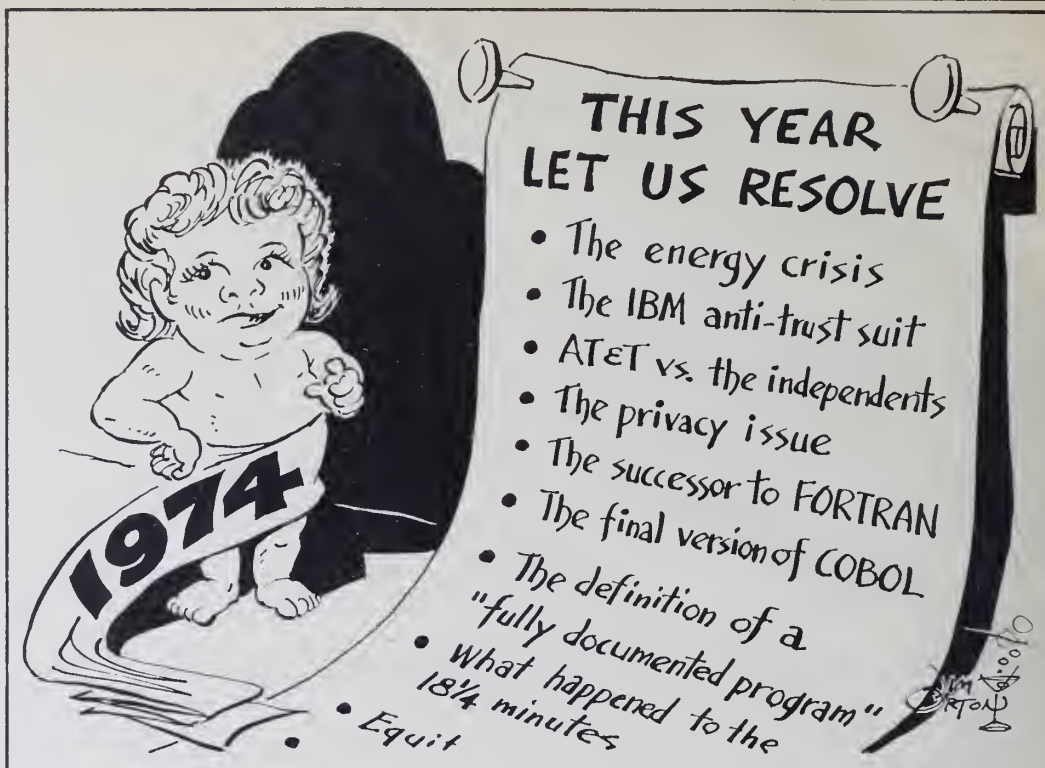
As has occurred with many other systems, large-computer users and consumers appear to be on opposite sides of the issue.

Reaction may be growing now because consumers have read reports of tests of various elements of EFTS, and it is now generally recognized the technology is available to implement a true EFTS system.

All that is needed is public acceptance.

Before we can recommend the move to a checkless or paperless (bankers would have us say "less-paper") society, however, we would like to see more open discussion about the dangers to privacy, the safeguards for accurate records and especially consumer freedom to use or ignore such a system.

Computerworld is by its nature a forum for such open discussion, and for this reason additional viewpoint articles and editorials will be seen in these spaces in 1974.



'I'm Gonna Need a Little Help Out There'

Letters to the Editor

VS Not the Answer — A Short-Lived Technology

I have a great deal of respect for your willingness to voice opinions and to take a stand when it has not always been the most popular one.

Today I too would like to take a stand and ask you and your readers to voice their opinions as well. What prompted me to do this was *Computerworld's* Dec. 5 article on page 15, "IBM VS the World: That's How It Is," which stated that IBM software announcements will force users to go to a virtual environment.

I personally don't feel that virtual systems are the answer in the future. With large main storage not only available, but available at reasonable costs, why isn't it better to compute in a nonpaging environment?

Paging: It forces you to have a larger operating system. (More core, more expense).

It forces you to not only pass data, but to repeatedly pass the program against the data. This is not only complex, but a voracious consumer of CPU cycles.

It forces you to have a larger systems software staff.

It forces you to be tied to whatever algorithm the vendor wishes to supply.

It forces you to equal or degrade your throughput. The stated objective by IBM to the public at virtual announcement time was to at best equal throughput of an MVT or MFT environment.

The only two advantages I have ever heard were: It allows you to do more jobs simultaneously, and it allows programmers more flexibility as there is no finite program size constraint.

The first is probably true, but it forces you to buy a faster and more expensive 370 than whatever you were using before.

The latter argument on programmer flexibility I question as I keep hearing about certain Cobol verb restrictions on Branch- or Loop-type instructions which cause inefficient paging. I also understand the smaller the module of code the better paging effectiveness; however, this does not make programming easier.

What about the future?

I see two trends which oppose a virtual environment. Main storage will be available in massive quantities and at drastically reduced cost, negating the need to break up storage into small pieces. Secondly, the ability to not only produce micro-circuits but to do so inexpensively will enable multiprocessors under one controller to be rational replacements to multiprogramming.

In summary, I see IBM pushing users to spend millions in training, hardware, software, etc., to convert to a short-lived virtual technology.

Theodore T. Tansi
Vice-President
Data Processing

The Phoenix Companies
Hartford, Conn.

Blackouts, Brownouts... What Kind of Warning?

I would like to comment on the articles concerning the "energy crunch."

I'm sure that all data processing managers are closely watching the energy crisis and preparing for any impact which would affect their installations.

Not only am I concerned with it, but I think the most important questions to be asked are: "What kind of notification will I receive that a blackout is scheduled for my area? Will the electric company give me enough time to perform jobs that are of top priority?"

These are questions to which I believe everyone would like some firm answers.

L.W. Boecker
Supervisor, Data Processing
General Felt Industries, Inc.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Subgroup Within Cube Sought for B700 Users

As a user of Burroughs B700 systems, I am interested in finding others who would be willing to organize a B700 subgroup within Cube — Cooperating Users of Burroughs Equipment. I believe the participants would benefit from the exchange of information which Cube could offer, and encourage them to write Cube at: Burroughs Corp., Second Avenue at Burroughs, Detroit, Mich. 48232; and/or Ed Barkley, KDI Corp., 5721 Dragon Way, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227.

Ed Barkley
Cincinnati, Ohio

Progress? What Progress?

Management science, on a computer, is not my idea of a good sound data processing approach, but a trip into fantasyland. Most of the money spent on these programs is a tremendous waste and also a waste of good talent and, even more important, time.

The computer should act only as a tool and people should have to make more sound decisions.

As a professional with more than 35 years in this industry I believe there are too many amateurs controlling and

manipulating us into believing we are progressing, when I believe we haven't even scratched the surface of the surface.

I am referring to the huge waste of paper going on throughout the industry, when we had the technology and even the hardware to have eliminated this two decades ago. Even today I received a large snapout form from a huge bank with one line of information and my name and address which I believe is an insult to good DP procedure. I think all these practices add inflationary pressures on the economy and should be curbed throughout the industry.

Bob Reinig

San Francisco, Calif.

4 for H.R.J.G. ...

We agree with Herb Grosch's article, "A Carnival of Greed," in the Nov. 28 issue. We hope that H.R.J.G. will be permitted to continue to editorialize on social as well as technical issues.

James L. Gildersleeve
Al Letizia
Robert A. Mackenzie Jr.
B.A. Palumbo

Phoenix, Ariz.

...And One Against

I am prompted to write by your request for reader comment as to whether letters expressing "right-wing" points of view should be suppressed.

Regarding that specific point, perhaps it would be best if both points of view (left and right) were equally represented or perhaps in a ratio corresponding to the number of each type received. (Could the problem be that looking at it from the extreme left you perceive them all to be right?)

I must comment more generally, however, on the brandishing of your opinions on *Computerworld's* editorial page (as you put it). Since your subscription solicitation material trumpets CW as a newspaper devoted to the special interests of the computer industry, I feel your commentary should be restricted to that area.

Editorials on the impact of the energy crisis on computer users are fine but your politically inspired "A Carnival of Greed" piece [CW, Nov. 28] would be more appropriately addressed as a letter to the editor of the *New York Times*.

I, for one, did not subscribe to read your political propaganda and, since your advertising material did not list this bonus, I doubt if many others did either. Please use the space for computer-related material or, in keeping with the "truth in advertising" concepts with which I am

sure you agree, change your ads.

Walter G. Carroll

New York, N.Y.

May I emphasize officially that CW is not "devoted to the special interests of the computer industry"? We are "the newsweekly for the computer community" [italics mine], and it is the special interests of the user that we attempt to serve.

My signed column of highly personal opinion does not expound CW policy. Our editorials do; when I write one I remember, and am careful. HG

VS2 — How Powerful?

The article on the Model 158 and VS2 in the Nov. 21 issue is misleading, particularly the section, excerpted in italics, which addresses running 600 jobs under a VS2-based 158 as opposed to running 200 jobs in the same time frame on a "real" 155. One could falsely conclude that a threefold increase in throughput was achieved simply by converting to VS2.

It is more likely the throughput increase was obtained by rescheduling to increase the availability of TSO, RJE and data base inquiry between 400% and 700% on a daily basis. The article does not state whether the rescheduling was made possible as the result of converting to VS2. This is the key point.

Coincidentally, it would appear that response time degraded after converting to VS2 since another half megabyte of main storage has been ordered by SDC "to give better response time to on-line inquiries."

It is probable that adding this half megabyte to the 155 would have provided the rescheduling capability to increase the availability of on-line services while still maintaining response time. This would have avoided the conversion costs and problems encountered in converting to VS.

As a matter of fact, SDC should examine going back to OS/MVT Hsp on the 158 at 2M bytes since the average 30% faster internal speed of the 158 over the 155 would then be available for SDC problem programs instead of being consumed as VS overhead.

Jerome A. McBride
Director of Technology
Management Horizons Data Systems, Inc.
Columbus, Ohio

SDC's decision met SDC's needs — an ability to handle jobs larger than main memory and to process more time-sharing faster — but SDC's operations manager Nick Corritori admits the choice of operating system depends on a number of factors, some of which are subjective.

Professional Practices

Approving DP Expenditures -- 8 Questions, 10 Rules

By Tom Gilb

Special to Computerworld

Expenditures for EDP equipment and projects spiral mercifully upwards in spite of technological improvements which should mean lower costs.

Is this really "the price of progress," or does it reflect a development increasingly out of reasonable control? I think it represents the latter.

Here are some of the questions I would ask of an EDP expenditure project if I were the manager responsible for the approval:

1. Has anybody from our organization visited (and fully documented it) any other organization with the same scale and industry problems and with exactly the same "hardware/software" solution as is proposed?

2. If any direct or related costs exceed the budget, or if the time scale for implementation needs extension, who pays? What is the risk estimate of this happening? Will outside suppliers guarantee any risk reduction by contract?

3. To what degree does this proposal, in fact, or to any degree, bind us to any particular set of suppliers or any individual suppliers for a time exceeding the formal contract, due to the costs of extricating ourselves via reprogramming, etc. Is any claim of "easily moving to other suppliers" substantiated by documented examples or by contract

guarantee?

4. Is the contract with the supplier formulated in terms of a payment "per result"? Why not? Who provides results which contribute directly to our institution's annual report, to our balance sheet and to our future plans?

5. The EDP group is responsible for technical achievement of the new programs, the conversion and the productivity of the data processing as clearly stated in the proposal, within the "worst case" limits which they have stated. They are not responsible for the results within the institution of the data which they produce. Line management must formally agree to take that responsibility. Have they?

6. Did we write the contract with the outside supplier, or is it his "standard contract"? Why are we in such a weak bargaining position that we have to swallow such a one-sided "contract"?

7. Have entirely independent consultants (i.e. have not even worked on the evaluation) as well as the "losing suppliers" been given a fair look at the premises and our conclusions? How do they feel about it? Can I see an uncensored one page "counter-argument" from them?

8. Is the project in an evolutionary manner (i.e., so that results start coming early and so that we get feedback to later stages of the project)? We may have "revolutionary" EDP plans,

but won't they be more likely to succeed if they are broken down into a stream of productive checkpoints? I am willing to pay the additional cost of "making sure" it really works.

Management Support

Such questions as these, especially when asked at early

The Professional Practices Page is coordinated by Alan Taylor and the editorial department of *Computerworld*. Articles should be sent to Alan Taylor, c/o The Professional Practices Page, Computerworld, 797 Washington St., Newton, Mass. 02160.

planning and evaluation stages, will support EDP management in its efforts to be critical and tough with competing suppliers - support them in doing the kind of an evaluation which one can approve without delays and reservations.

These questions are a necessary preliminary if one is really to assume one's management responsibilities for successful EDP development. But then comes the question of evaluating the answers. This is a matter that cannot be delegated, and management must therefore think of its own posture in trying to establish whom to believe. Too little has been said of management principles which can be

used to assist matters here.

10 Basic Rules for Non-Experts

1. All EDP results come from result-oriented planning, or lack of it.

2. You can safely assume that EDP experts are wrong - the burden of proof is *theirs*.

3. You can rely more on the EDP expert who is himself willing to take a responsibility for the results he promises you.

4. Computers cannot contribute to your organization's success any more than pencils or adding machines; only human beings can do it, the right people organized by the right people.

Viewpoint

5. Computers cannot solve any problems - only people can.

6. There is no scientific basis for "computer science" or "software engineering." These two concepts exist primarily as a future challenge.

7. The non-expert manager should take it for granted that "experts" know enough to be able to communicate to him in a non-technical language. If they cannot do so, then it is reasonable to assume they are not expert.

8. Organizations with really successful EDP applications keep silent, with good competitive

reason. Those who fail keep silent, too, with equally good reasons. The result is that EDP and management publications and conferences contain material from sources who are unable, on the basis of genuine experience, to tell us how they succeeded, or how we can avoid their mistakes.

9. The three critical decision-making areas for a successful computer application are system development, computer selection and organizational development.

If the organizational development can be mastered, then you don't really need the EDP-oriented software and hardware phases mentioned, for management control purposes. If you really can't master organizational development and control, then the EDP development and acquisition will probably be ineffective, too. In other words, don't let EDP as a delaying tactic replace sound management practices.

10. You will get complete control over EDP development in your organization by making effective use of conventional management planning and control techniques. EDP only becomes an exceptional problem when we treat it exceptionally.

Tom Gilb is an independent DP consultant and past president of the Norwegian Computer Society (©1973 by T. Gilb. Quoted by permission).

Here's a Professional Solution to Unreliable Output

Data processing is causing a revolution. Along with many benefits, the computer revolution has brought many disruptive effects - not the least of which is the current distrust of computers which exists in innumerable households and businesses throughout the country.

This distrust comes from the fact that computer output has been in the past sufficiently unreliable - for many different reasons - so that no one is surprised by the errors or even seems to think that a computer system producing unreliable output is worth worrying about.

In earlier articles, the problem of unreliable output has been singled out as the main bar to the development of DP into a recognized profession.

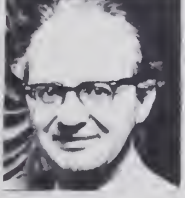
However, recognition of the problem does not solve the key question for data processors. Problem recognition should not be confused with problem solution, although the two must certainly be related, and a solution offered before the problem is identified will be inevitably suspect.

Authoritarian Solution

One possible solution would be to obtain reliability by professional fiat:

The Taylor Report

By Alan Taylor, CDP



"The output produced by your computers in November 1973 included the statement that the attitude codes 1, 2 and 3 meant that the student was 'unsatisfactory,' 'below average' and 'average' respectively. In fact, the school was using the codes to indicate 'below average,' 'average' and 'above average.' Therefore... your computer installation is hereby found to have produced unprofessional output, and so to be unprofessional."

This might be the wording of a data processor's excommunication from some august Data Processing Code of Conduct Committee.

On the surface, such a decision could even be justified.

The issuing of such incorrect grades (which really did occur, incidentally) could even have been noticed in the DP center itself. Mathematically, if there are students who are "unsatisfactory," "below average" and "average," then there must also be students who are "above average." The computer center was expecting such students to be coded 4. However, when they failed to receive any "4" codes on the input for over a year, they still did not query the input.

Ignorance No Excuse

The hypothetical Data Processing Code of Conduct Committee could easily have demonstrated that such a mathematical check could have been programmed into the input editing routines, or that the school could have been asked to certify with each

batch of input that it did match the report card being used. Thus, the committee could argue that any ignorance on the part of the DP center of the change by the school in the meaning of the behavior codes was avoidable, and therefore not relevant to its decisions.

It could be done, and perhaps it might solve the problem of unreliable output.

But the cure could be worse than the disease, just as the cure of Prohibition, as a way to reduce the number of drunks, was worse than the problems of coping with the drunks.

There is an alternative which must be considered, one which comes from outside the DP area, but which seems to be as relevant to the proper handling of the societal disruptions of the computer revolution as it was to the disruptions which occur when a racially mixed town has its schools forcibly integrated.

In the latter situation moral leadership and guidance were given by the late Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston. He called for "professional competence and enlightened leadership" to help head off the inevitable disruptions. He did not call for automatic obedience to professional educators merely for general competence by educationalists. Nor did he call for the acceptance of either newly created "expert" goals, or for the retention of the old goals. Instead, he called for "enlightened leadership."

How would this differ from the arbitrary approach of the Data Processing Code of Conduct?

How would competence and leadership deal with the case of the school grade error coding, other than drumming the data processor concerned out of the community, or else admitting that nothing had happened involving data processors?

As I see it, such a body could decide that since an avoidable error in computer output had occurred, then all known data processors should be warned about both the same type of danger - and about recommended methods to avoid it.

This could be done quite cheaply through various trade and professional journals. Then, the Data Processing Committee would later be able to expect people to take known precautions against knowable errors - a much more reasonable approach than either simply saying all unreliable items are proof of professional unsuitability, or saying that because the user may have contributed to the unreli-

able output therefore the data processor has no responsibility to set matters straight.

Naturally, such a middle-ground approach would be assisted by the publication of error problem areas, propaganda about how easy it can be to plan to detect and prevent errors, training of future managers in error detection, and even in the profitable art of using detected errors to improve overall service and efficiency.

These actions would really help more than Draconian methods to remedy the problem, and it is my opinion that DP professionalism demands some remedy to the current plague of unreliable computer output.

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Letters to the Editor

Head Not in Sand

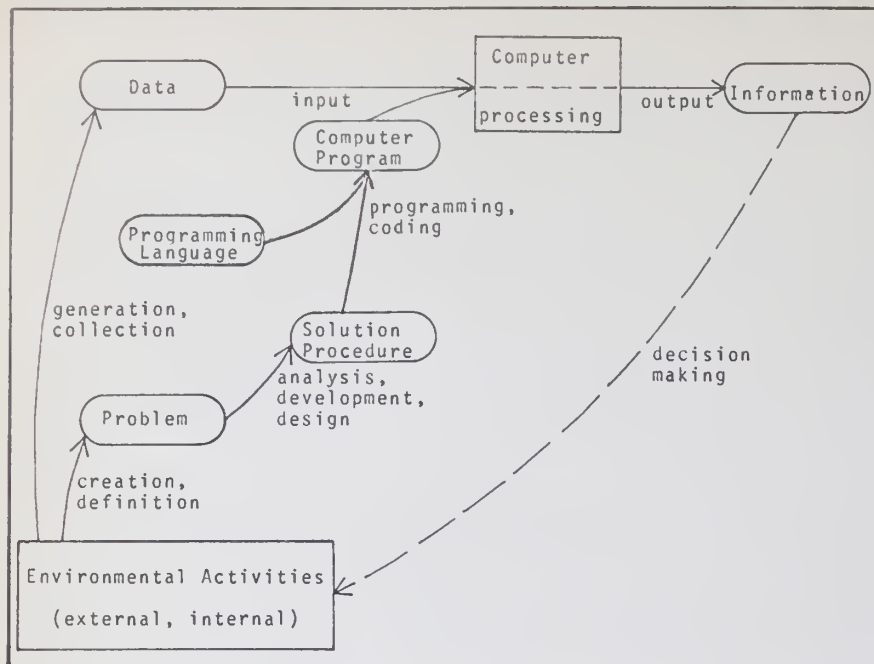
The Nov. 28 lead article unfairly casts this company as lead ostrich in the energy crisis drama. A special bulletin distributed to all employees shows how responsive we have been.

What the reporter asked me was whether we have installed, ordered or considered in-house generating capacity as a response to the threat of power shortage. My answers were no, no, yes.

Robert E. Nelson

Reader's Digest DP Director Pleasantville, N.Y.

Mindful of the special interests of *Computerworld's* readers, our reporters were primarily interested in management actions in the energy crisis, but at the data center level. That is, what were computer users doing differently from general management, from corporate attorneys, from executive-level personnel? It is in this regard that we found a number of users who had not done sufficient thinking. EB



Another View of the DP Profession

A New Name for DP Profession!

By Jarrell C. Grout

Special to Computerworld

Data processing, computer science, electronic data processing, computing and information science and computer engineering. These terms represent a portion of the many names suggested for, and used to identify, a seemingly mysterious profession.

Although some state that ours is not a profession nor is there any such thing as a computer professional, a computer profession does in fact exist.

I encourage those who believe otherwise to realize that those alert enough to recognize the potential of the computer have created a set of occupations requiring advanced training and mental acuity — professional positions — which, combined with the computer, have far-reaching effects on all society.

I feel that our profession should be referred to by the term "Computer Information Processing" — or CIP, for the acronym lovers.

The elements and activities of our pro-

fession may be depicted in the adjoining diagram.

The diagram is relatively self-explanatory. However, convention dictates that while "a picture is worth a thousand words," the addition of a few words may help clarify the way in which it represents our profession — CIP.

Environmental Activities, whether organizationally outside or inside a CIP group, represent the sources of Problems and Data — closely related entities within themselves. Clearly, CIP is concerned with both of these elements.

Following creation and definition, a problem undergoes analysis. Then development and design activities result in specification of a Solution Procedure. Solution procedure specifications may vary from simple and concise to complex and detailed, depending on the level of problem intricacy. A well-specified solution procedure will contain algorithms (and perhaps, heuristics), associated flowcharts and other communication aids.

With properly formulated solution procedure specifications, programmers knowledgeable in a Programming Language can write a Computer Program which can then be placed in computer-processible form.

While a computer program may remain constant for a particular type of problem, the Data can certainly vary. Data can be defined as facts pertinent to a situation — with the implication that some form of organization of facts is necessary before the solution to the problem becomes evident. These facts can also be reduced to computer-processible form.

Attention is now directed toward the Computer — the device which, by its very existence, allows our profession to be a reality. The computer, under direction of the instructions, transforms data into output which can be referred to as Information — data organized in such a manner that the solution to the problem may be realized.

Information, by this definition, can be used for decision-making, which, in turn, affects the environmental activities — the initial "creators" of problems and data. Information thus formulated may be used in developing, or causing recognition of, additional data to be computer-processed by the original program.

Often, it may result in causing those involved in the environmental activities to recognize new problems and, in effect, a cyclical situation may result. Thus the diagram representing the elements and activities of our profession, is shown to be cyclical in nature.

Clearly, the diagram is simplified because it does not reflect all of the basic components of our profession. Yet it is definitive, and exemplifies our profession in that (1) the Computer is the essential device, (2) Information is the desired result, and by its very nature, is also the major resource for our professional activities, and (3) Processing, performed by the professionals and the computer, is the action utilized to obtain the desired result.

Computer Information Processing is our profession — and its data, scientific, electronic, computing, engineering and other facets are exemplified by the term. If we can accept the term on a CIP-universal basis, the problem of naming our profession will be eliminated and the elements and activities of our profession will be well-defined.

We can then together proceed toward the important and urgent problems of gaining wide-spread recognition as a profession; establishing improved certification (and licensing, if necessary) criteria for our profession; and developing methods by which the meaning, purpose, usefulness and importance of our work may be promulgated to the masses.

Grout is associate professor and head of the department of computer science at Stephen F. Austin State University, Texas.

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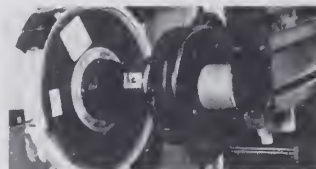
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NBS Package Aids Metric Use

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Manufacturers can begin the perhaps inevitable process of familiarizing their staffs with metric measurements, with the help of a Fortran-based program that converts metric units on engineering drawings to their U.S. Customary equivalents.

The program, compact enough to fit in most minicomputers, was developed by Caterpillar Tractor Co. which then gave it to the National Bureau of Standards for distribution. The bureau is now validating the program logic, and a package including source code, documentation and test problems should be available early next year.

Conversion to metric measurement has not yet been formalized as U.S. policy, a bureau spokesman admitted, but many companies are beginning to move on their own. Caterpillar developed this program, for example, because it produces all new drawings for new products in metric units.

The program converts all specific numerical metric quantities appearing on the drawing to their U.S. Customary (inches, feet, etc.) equivalents and prints a table of the paired measures on the drawing.

Caterpillar uses the converted values largely for administrative purposes but either set of values on the drawing may be used to make satisfactory parts, NBS said. Inch conversions are rounded to one more place than the millimeter dimensions, but with a minimum of three places. This results, according to the bureau, in a maximum difference of .0005 in. between the millimeter and inch values.

In addition to distributing the current metric-to-Customary program (for "about \$500"), the bureau is interested in supplementing the package with a program that would "go the other way" from U.S. Customary to metric measure.

Information about existing U.S.-metric routines that could be made available for public distribution, and requests for the current metric-U.S. conversion package should be addressed to the director, Institute of Computer Sciences and Technology, NBS, 20234.

Mixed-Vendor Software Support Keeps DOS/360 User Happy

By Don Leavitt
Of the CW Staff

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — DOS/360 is still a good environment in which to work, but there are areas in which the IBM-supplied operating system needs the help of outside vendors to be truly effective, according to Tom Bobrowski.

Manager of systems and programming for the Old Kent Bank and Trust Co., Bobrowski is proud of the work the 15 technicians on his staff have done in some 30 application areas, supporting 40 branches in a full line of banking services.

He is also pleased that once they saw the value of spooling output for low-speed peripherals, the staff developed its own core-buffering routines rather than relying on any of the commercially-available spoolers. Old Kent has turned to outside vendors, however, for support in job scheduling, performance measurement, job accounting, file access methods and telecommunications control.

Several software houses are represented at the bank and the mixed-vendor approach carries over into hardware as well. Old Kent has a 360/40 with 256K bytes of memory, half of which is from Ampex, and a 360/50 with 512K bytes, all IBM. These CPUs share a pool of Ampex disk drives, including a dozen or

work spilled into first-shift time.

The scheduler includes an on-going capture operation that maintains a data base of job run times, resources used and prerequisite conditions. This supports the generation of the proposed daily schedule and later produces reports comparing actual to expected performance.

Another feature of the Value Computing system, Bobrowski noted, is the production of job accounting data so that each user department "knows" what its work costs.

Old Kent uses the Amigos file access methods principally with its on-line operations which include both audio-response and interactive CRT inquiries. Amigos is a replacement for IBM's Indexed Sequential Access Method (Isam).

The Boss monitor has given added support to the multiprogramming operations which Bobrowski said the bank has been able to implement more and more as the overall scheduling program has shown how partitions can be used more effectively.

The application programs written by the bank's staff are "about 50% BAL and 50% Cobol," the manager noted, with all new work being done in Cobol. The bank is moving toward the high-level language, he explained, in order to keep its options open for future system upgrades. The bank's philosophy, however, is to stay with the 360s — and DOS — as long as that seems practical, he said.

User Casebook

more double-density and four conventional 2314-type units.

The installed software includes Value Computing's Scheduler and Control System, Compress, Inc.'s Amigos file access package, and the Boss telecommunications monitor from Automated Financial Systems. That combination, along with DOS, made Bobrowski discount any serious consideration of moving "up" to OS in the foreseeable future.

The bank operates around the clock, five-and-a-half days a week. The Value Computing scheduler has been completely functional for about 10 months, and Bobrowski said he is enthusiastic about the way it has identified gaps that used to be in the operations schedules.

Initially there was the "normal range of problems with operators who resented the machine telling them what to do," he admitted, but added that the bank has "significantly reduced" the amount of shift-overrun it used to have, when third-shift

System Performance Reports Explained And Corrections Suggested by 'Alert'

ROCKVILLE, Md. — OS/360/370 users, frustrated till now by hard-to-read output from performance measurement tools, have an alternative management-oriented means of tuning their systems with the help of the Alert performance analyzer from Compress, Inc.

The new software package works with SMF data, enhanced somewhat by new hooks into the operating system, and produces a series of reports tailored to user parameters to pinpoint bottlenecks at the system, program or data set level.

The Alert reports are designed to maximize throughput and minimize hardware requirements. The parameters allow the user to define the area of interest he wants studied, the threshold levels he deems worth reporting within that general area and the maximum number of situations beyond that threshold to be reported regardless of how many actually occurred.

With those dimensions available, Compress felt the user would not be overwhelmed by massive printouts that were repetitive or not particularly relevant to the system tuning effort.

Nor would the user feel swamped by vast tables of data presented on conventional, line printer stock paper. The Alert reports are prepared in 8-1/2 in. x 11 in. format and include narrative text explaining the significance of the feature being highlighted in each report. The narrations also cover specific corrective action recommendations.

The recommendations are one feature that sets Alert apart from other measurement tools, Compress said, but so is the availability of a whole set of reports dealing strictly with analysis of the user's disk space allocations and blocking factors on tape.

While the narrative is seen as very useful to the non-DP-oriented corporate manager trying

to get a feel for what is happening in his computer installation, it may also be repetitious for the professional computer performance evaluation team. So Alert includes a facility to skip the textual printout when it is not wanted.

Other aids to the non-DP oriented user are a title page and index that Alert generates at the beginning, and a glossary of terms the system puts at the end of each analysis run.

Alert is designed to run on Model 50 or larger 360s, and on Model 145 or larger 370s, under OS/360 Release 21, OS/VS1 or OS/VS2 Release 1. It requires 3K to 4K bytes of resident core within the operating system while applications are being studied, and a region of 120K bytes for later data reduction and reporting.

The Alert package including installation support is available for \$11,000 from Two Research Court, 20850.

Xerox 530 to Get Cobol

EL SEGUNDO, Calif. — Cobol compatible with the proposed ANS standard will be available for users of the 530 minicomputer in the third quarter of 1974, according to a Xerox spokesman.

In combination with the previously announced Fortran IV and RPG II capabilities, the new Cobol will make the 530 one of the best 16-bit machines for business DP, the company added.

The Xerox 530 Cobol will include modules supporting sequential, relative and indexed

I/O; table handling; library operations (the COPY function); debugging and interprogram communication, the spokesman said, in addition to a number of tools to minimize time required to develop programs.

The package will also accept and process, without alteration, files created by Xerox 530 disk sort and Xerox 530 RPG II. It will process "with minimum effort" files created by IBM 1130 and IBM System/3 ANS Cobol and RPG II, Xerox said.

The Cobol package will be distributed free to all 530 users.



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Conference to Offer Workshops, Papers on Simulation Techniques

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Detailed descriptions of techniques for modeling computer systems and user experience with these techniques will be featured in the Winter Simulation Conference to be held here in mid-January.

Sponsored by a consortium of professional societies, the conference will run from Jan. 14-16 at the Washington Hilton. It will include formal presentations of papers, workshops keyed to discussion between moderator and audience, and tutorials on the subtleties of individual simulation languages.

Programmers and others interested in finding out more about the basics of simulation might well attend the Spouse's Program since it will include, on both Monday and Tuesday mornings, a two-hour introduction to the subject.

Keynote

Keynote speaker Monday morning will be Congressman Jack Brooks, author of the Brooks Bill that structured responsibility for computer management throughout the Federal Government and led to the organization, a year-and-a-half ago, of the Federal Computer Performance Evaluation and Simulation Center (Fed-sim).

The conference itself is to be run as a series of five concurrent, three-hour sessions with the workshops and language tutorials running parallel to the paper presentations.

The overlapping means, for example, that DP technicians will have to choose, on Monday morning, between a session on simulation languages chaired by Paul Roth of the National Bureau of Standards and a session on data base/data communication moderated by Prof. Howard Morgan of the Wharton School, Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania.

After a luncheon talk by Jules Bergman, science editor for ABC, the afternoon will include a session on computer hardware, with Allan Pomerantz of Fed-sim as moderator. Tuesday morning's schedule includes a session on computer software, to be run by Ray Merikallio of IBM.

Computer job scheduling will be covered in five papers to be presented Wednesday morning in a session chaired by Leo J. Boelhouwer of the New York City Police Department.

Languages to be covered in the special tutorials include Simscript (Monday afternoon), Simpl/1 (Tuesday morning), Gasp IV and GPSS (Tuesday afternoon), and APL, along with a repeat on GPSS (Wednesday morning).

Other sessions deal with a wide range of application areas in which simulation can play a part. The workshops also tend to focus on these broader areas of interest, noted conference general chairman Michael Morris, program development officer at Fed-sim.

The 1974 Winter Simulation Conference is being sponsored by the American Institute of Industrial Engineers, the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and IBM's Share users group. Other sponsors include the Operations Research Society of America, the Society for Computer Simulation (Simulation Councils, Inc.) and the Institute of Management Sciences.

Fee for regular attendees is \$70 in advance, or \$90 at the conference. Registrations and information about special fees for students and spouses are available from Fred Silver, '74 WSC Registration, Compress Inc., Two Research Court, Rockville, Md., 20850.

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Roy Freed has specialized in computer-related legal matters for many years. He has served as inside counsel for a major manufacturer of digital computers, and is currently engaged in private practice with the Boston firm of Peabody, Brown, Rowley & Storey. He has authored many articles on the various legal aspects of computers — including "Computer Frauds — A Management Trap" (*Business Horizons*) and a reference book entitled "Materials and Cases on Computers and Law." Mr. Freed will personally conduct the entire seminar.

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We've scheduled three seminars during the first part of 1974 as follows:

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Total cost for the entire seminar, including the complete resource notebook, continental breakfasts, lunches and coffee breaks, is \$295.00. Hotel rooms, if required, are not included. Enrollment must be strictly limited, so

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When it's BASF...you know it's not the tape that goofed.

Net Now Reaches 14 Cities

Dallas User Eyes High-Speed MCI Link

By Ronald A. Frank
Of the CW Staff

DALLAS — MCI Telecommunications Corp. has added Dallas to its growing communications network which now reaches 14 cities.

As the first administrative message was printed out on a teletypewriter at the network's Dallas regional terminal, the specialized carrier was completing final plans to connect at least five data communications users to the MCI network.

One of the first data users is expected to be Computer Dimensions, Inc. which will use an MCI circuit between Dallas and its multiplexer site in Detroit.

Computer Dimensions will begin running 9,600 bit/sec data on the link as soon as it is available, according to Robert Smith, operations manager. The MCI circuit, a single voice-grade line, will be a test for the company, Smith said, and if the results are "as good as or better" than the present Bell System facilities, Computer Dimensions will probably order additional facilities from MCI.

Smith said he expects MCI service to

Attraction Is Strong, but So Is Risk

DALLAS — Like any specialized carrier user, Bob Smith realizes there was some risk associated with signing up for an MCI line.

"We have good relationships with Southwestern Bell, and I want to keep it that way," the Computer Dimensions operations manager said.

If Bell does not provide his Dallas/MCI local loops as scheduled, Smith knows he will essentially be caught in a dispute between two carriers. He hopes that won't happen.

But the attraction of MCI is strong. He estimates Computer Dimensions can save as much as \$300/mo per line by switching to MCI.

In addition, MCI is ready to upgrade his line from 9,600 bit/sec to 19.2

kbit/sec when the data traffic increases. MCI will provide the higher speed by adding a second pair of Codex 9,600 bit/sec modems and a second voice-grade line to his circuit, along with two Codex "Biplexers."

The 19.2 kbit service is available from AT&T only as part of Bell's wideband offerings. The Codex modems cost \$265/mo each and the biplexer is \$165/mo.

As a user, Smith looks objectively at both the existing and specialized carriers. But he recognizes that without the advent of the new carriers, Bell might not have offered many of the newer options and services that are now available to data users from local phone companies.

begin shortly, adding that one of the few remaining requirements is for Southwestern Bell to supply the necessary local loops. On the Detroit end of his MCI link, the local loops are already in place, Smith said.

Computer Dimensions plans to keep its Bell link side-by-side with MCI's "for at least 30 days," Smith said, until he is satisfied with the reliability of the MCI line.

Important Link

The Detroit to Dallas route is an important part of the Computer Dimensions national data network. Data from up to 40 low-speed data customers as far east as New York comes into Detroit, where the firm has a General DataComm time-division multiplexer. The combined data stream is transmitted to the Dallas DP center at 9,600 bit/sec using Codex modems.

Smith said he has been satisfied with the performance of the Codex modems, and he is especially pleased with the dial back-up capability of the data sets. When the existing Bell 3002 voice-grade line goes down, the Codex modems are switched to a dial facility through a DAA.

Computer Dimensions has transmitted data up to "about an hour at 9,600 bit/sec on dial-up lines without major problems, Smith said. "But sometimes we have to dial a second time when the first connection sounds extra noisy," he explained.

The Computer Dimensions network handles a variety of applications, some of which are turnkey services provided by the firm to its DP customers. The company relies on its 360/65 in Los Angeles to process data that is transmitted from as far away as the East Coast.

Among its customers, Computer Dimensions serves beverage distributors, credit

unions in Michigan, and a network of teletypewriter users who share some of the line capacity. One of the major applications is an auto parts inventory system. This service provides car dealers with inventory control for replacement parts.

Because Computer Dimensions provides services to customers with its data network, reliability is important and long outages cannot be tolerated. In this regard, Smith is interested in MCI's redundant local loop offering. This allows the user to get a second (or back-up) set of local loops at less than the cost of a local loop from Bell.

Under this set-up, the second local loop cannot be used regularly and must be held in reserve until the primary local loop goes down. The local loop has always been a vulnerable part of a specialized carrier link because only the phone company can do the repair and maintenance.

RCA Terminals 'Custom Tailored'

VAN NUYS, Calif. — RCA has introduced two intelligent terminals for custom-tailored, specialty applications.

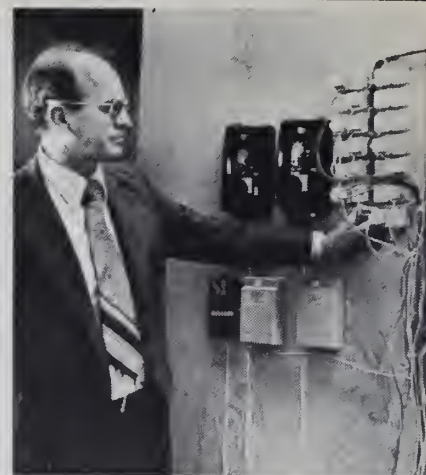
Called the Flexiterm line, the two standalone terminals are programmable through module replacement.

The Flexiterm Model II, intended for interactive applications, offers IBM 3275 emulation and line discipline-compatibility, according to a spokesman. The unit has a 960- or 1,920 char. CRT screen.

The Flexiterm Model III, intended more for data collection use in specialty applications, has a 5-in. CRT, a built-in printer and an optional credit card reader.

Either unit can accommodate a function-type or standard typewriter keyboard, the spokesman noted.

The RCA-built microprocessor has a



CW Photos by Ronald A. Frank

John Fleeman, MCI customer service manager, checks first message being received at the Dallas regional terminal.

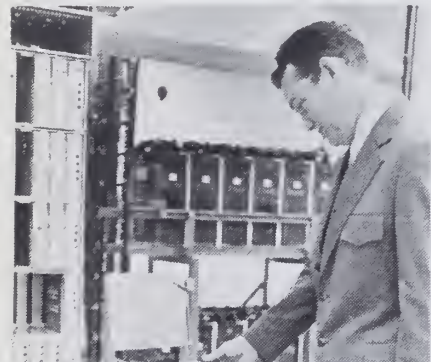
nance.

The user first informs his specialized carrier of a local loop problem and the specialized carrier then has to call the phone company. Often this process is time-consuming and MCI feels the second loop feature will help.

Trouble-Reporting System

While Smith is anxious to begin his MCI service, he admitted the reliability of a line is a hard thing to measure. After years of experience with military data communications systems, Smith has implemented an efficient trouble-reporting system on the Computer Dimensions network.

Using old Model 14 TTYs (which have strip printer output) all network administrative messages concerning outages, line problems, etc., are printed out. The tape from the strip printers is reviewed each week by Smith. He transforms the important items, together with critical data such as time of day and duration of the problem, into a permanent performance record. He will rely on this same system to evaluate the MCI line.



Bob Smith, operations manager at Computer Dimensions, shows how 9,600 bit/sec circuits can be switched to dial back-up.

Timeplex Adds Modem

NORWOOD, N.J. — Timeplex, Inc. has introduced a Bell 202-compatible modem which eliminates foldover distortion that occurs in modulating a carrier at very high data rates, according to the firm.

This improvement allows transmission over unconditioned dial-up lines 50% faster than with comparable Bell units, a spokesman said.

The "202-Compatible Modem System" can transmit at 1,800 bit/sec on dial-up lines, a spokesman noted, compared with Bell's 1,200 bit/sec figure.

The unit is offered with field-installable options for conversion to private-line service or for synchronous mode use, the firm stated.

The modem costs \$350 with delivery in 30 days from the firm at 65 Oak St., 07648.

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Centralization Brings State Colleges Closer Together

By Patrick Ward
Of the CW Staff

BOSTON — Remote batch job entry equipment (RJE), Model 33 ASRs and CRTs, all accessing a CDC Cyber 72 in Boston, will replace the present in-house CPUs at the 11 Massachusetts state colleges next fall.

The decision to go to a central college computing facility using teleprocessing was made after weighing the alternatives of a totally decentralized system or a distributed net with small machines at the campuses and a smaller central site, according to Leo Roomets, director of computer services for the new network.

Plotting out the five-year cost picture for each approach showed that centralization was least expensive, Roomets said. This alternative provided the greatest case of systems design work and reduced the amount of duplication of effort at the colleges, he added.

The decision to go with CDC was based on teleprocessing capability, Roomets stated, "because we anticipate a growth curve in the number of terminals and CDC was able to best demonstrate the ability to handle a large number of interactive terminals."

The 65K Cyber 72 has four 844 disk drives with 115 M bytes each, and four tape drives.

The colleges use CDC 731s as remote batch job entry systems and primarily use Model 33 ASRs for interactive work and Tektronix CRTs for administrative duties.

The CDC 731s handle the students' Cobol programs, for example, but also provide printed reports, class rosters and other output requested from CRTs in the administrative offices.

The CRTs are used for inquiry and updating of files, and the Model 33s for programming in Basic and Fortran, as well as accessing a software library.

Roomets does not think centralization will bring an immediate DP budget reduction for the state college system but in the long term he expects it will hold down a growth curve in costs.

Hardware is totally installed and running and the colleges are now in the conversion stage, having been given one year to complete the transition, at which

time their superfluous equipment will be eliminated. Target date for fully centralized operation is the fall of 1974, according to Roomets.

More Capability Needed

While cost was a strong reason for implementing the system, another was that the separate campuses themselves could not have supported large enough systems to do all the things they're able to do now in terms of data base systems, various software packages and things of that nature, Roomets emphasized.

The central computing facility

is in downtown Boston. This site was chosen for its cost advantages, Roomets said.

Transmission is over the Massachusetts state Centrex network, which has its termination point in Boston, combined with a Telpak rate.

The CDC 731s send data at 4,800 bit/sec, the CRTs at 300 bit/sec and the Model 33s at 110 bit/sec, Roomets said.

Bell 208E modems are used for the RJE's, and Bell 113Bs for the low-speed units.

The state colleges are from five to 120 miles from the central facility. They share a total en-

rollment of 33,000, ranging from under 1,000 to 5,500.

Five of 11 colleges had machines on the order of IBM 1130s, IBM 360/20s or NCR 50s. These are running parallel with the equipment for the centralized facility, but are due to be taken out of service by next fall.

Service Bureaus Used

The other six colleges were using either unit-record equipment or some combination of unit-record equipment and local service bureaus, Roomets stated. Some colleges used PDP-8 systems for low-volume instruc-

tional processing, he added.

The new system has facilitated instructional use, Roomets said. "Students have better access, and access to a much larger library of software, and they have several interactive languages to play with as opposed to just one."

In terms of cost, the Massachusetts state colleges spent a total of \$800,000 to \$900,000 on data processing in the 1972 academic year. Roomets predicts a \$1.2 million budget for 1974, the first year of complete centralization, and from there he sees the budget peaking at \$1.8 million in 1980.

Sired from technology and experience proven in our world-famous Series 30 and 40 drives, our new Series 20 fixed disk drives are being shipped now! Their inherent reliability, compactness, cool, quiet operation and low cost make them ideal for mini computer and intelligent terminal systems. Yet, you get

powerful performance features: 24 million bit capacity, 100 tracks per inch, 2200 bits per inch. Power consumption is less than 150 watts. Only DC power is used, which means Series 20 drives can operate anywhere in the world without modification. For more information on the new Series 20 fixed disk

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Bits & Pieces

OS Instructions Displayed at Peripherals

Keeping control of which tapes go on which drives and which forms go on which printers can be a hassle even in small OS-based computer centers, but two systems from two different companies promise to solve the dilemma.

Almost identical in methods of operation, both systems mount a small display on the peripheral to call out tape changes, form changes and even disk changes where and when required on each peripheral. Operator action is keyed to brightly flashing lights at the peripherals themselves.

Designed for use with all IBM and IBM-compatible equipment operating under OS/VS, the systems require no changes to hardware or software and are connected electrically only at the operator's console.

Scientific Measurement Systems, 26 Olney Ave., Cherry Hill, N.J. 08003, leases its SMS 100 system in a basic 10-unit display configuration for \$425/mo on a three-year contract.

Genesis One Computer Corp., 300 E. 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, leases its VSN display system in a basic 10-unit display configuration for \$450/mo.

XDS Sigma Users Can Put 1403s On-Line

SANTA MONICA, Calif. - XDS Sigma users can now use IBM's 1403 printers through Spur Products Corp.'s S1403/Sigma controller.

The controller interfaces any Sigma computer directly to the 1403 and uses a customer-supplied XDS 7900 subcontroller, which is installed in the controller enclosure at the Spur plant.

The controller itself is contained in a

printer-high rack and includes all logic cards, memories, mating connectors, power supplies and instructions for operating, programming and maintenance.

The controller was field tested at the Ohio College Library Center in Columbus, Ohio. The controller leases for \$310/mo with maintenance available through Sirvess, Inc. Spur is located at 2928 Santa Monica Blvd., 90404.

Calculator Incorporates Cassette Memory

PALO ALTO, Calif. - Storage capacity of over 40 times the basic calculator memory is provided by a built-in tape cassette unit in the Hewlett-Packard Model 9821A desktop calculator. Since each 300-ft cassette has a capacity equivalent to about 8,000 registers, the user can store very long programs or large amounts of data, HP said.

Programs can be recorded onto or loaded off the cassette manually or under program control. Cassette control, either from the keyboard or program, is provided by a built-in ROM.

Among the features of the cassette unit is its ability to go directly to a file upon identification number command. Data can be recalled from that file, modified and then restored to the same file without rewriting on a second cassette. Search speed is 130 ft/min in either direction from anywhere on the tape. Files of different lengths can be recorded on the cassette in any sequence.

A natural algebraic language, such as that used in the currently available Model 9820A calculator, makes programming and operation relatively simple for the user, HP noted.

The basic Model 9821A has 167 registers. It may be obtained with an initial configuration of 423, 935 or 1,447 total registers. With the basic memory, the Model 9821A can solve 16 simultaneous linear equations with 16 unknowns. With the fully expanded memory, the calculator can solve 70 simultaneous equations with 70 unknowns.

Subroutines can be nested up to 30 deep. Sixteen flags are available; each flag can be set or cleared either by a program statement or from the keyboard. Register addresses can be computed or nested for indirect addressing.

Price of the basic Model 9821A calculator including 167 registers is \$4,975.

Delivery is six weeks from the company at 1501 Page Mill Road, 94304.

16-Bit Mini 'Environmentally Resistant'

NASHUA, N.H. - A 16-bit minicomputer system which can execute instructions at a 5 MHz rate and which is designed for particularly rugged environments has been announced by Sanders Associates, Inc.

The MIP-16 is available in two configurations for severe and industrial environments. In the severe environment configuration, the CPU is packaged on two 5 in.

x 7 in. cards, and the complete computer system requires as little as 70 cubic in.

The MIP-16 is priced from \$15,000 for an 8K-word industrial environment system and from \$30,000 for an 8K-word core memory severe environment computer.

Sanders is located at 95 Canal St., 03060.

For Ford Luggage Lockers Distribute Data

RAWSONVILLE, Mich. - Borrowing an idea from luggage checking lockers found in railroad, bus and airline terminals, Ford Motor Co. discovered an efficient system for temporarily storing and distributing the mass of information and reports produced by its data processing centers here.

As part of a major modernization of its General Products Division's computer center Ford installed a complete wall of small parcel lockers produced by the American Locker Division of AVM Corp.

Ford uses 36 lockers - with locking doors on two sides - to distribute print-out listings and other report data as they are processed by the center's computer system.

One side of the double-door locker faces the computer center distribution room. The other side of the locker installation forms one wall of a central pick-up and receiving area that is completely outside the DP center.

Each department serviced by the DP center is assigned a locker and key, and is responsible for picking up its own output reports on a regular basis.

R.E. Olson, supervisor of the computer center, explained that the locker system provides rigid security on the flow and delivery of information from the center.



From within the computer center, completed printouts are secured in designated department lockers for distribution.

Since the computer center operates around the clock, work that is completed after normal office hours can be placed in the assigned locker, and retrieved by the department the first thing in the morning, he noted.

American Locker prices the two-door locker units between \$80 and \$200 each; single-door units are priced from \$40 to \$100 each. American Locker is at Jones and Gifford Avenues, Jamestown, N.Y. 14701.

Mark Reader, Keyboard and Tape Combined in Data Entry System

OAKLAND, Calif. - Decision, Inc. has combined its optical mark reader, the OMR 6500, with an IBM-compatible magnetic tape drive to build the Model MCS-1 data entry system.

The scanner permits the entry of block print numerics, marked data entry and plastic card impressions. Continuous forms can be premarked on a line printer. The reader can be programmed for forms not to move until detected errors are manually corrected.

A single MCS-1 system can accomplish

the same volume of data entry as four to six keystations, according to the company. It is capable of operating under both automatic and manual controls and the system will accommodate as many as 7,200 high-density, full-page source form images.

For data entry operations requiring auxiliary information, the MCS-1 accommodates keyboard displays. This allows additional records entered from an alphanumeric keyboard to be merged with scanned records on the tape.

Forms from 3 in. x 5 in. to 8-1/2 in. x 11 in. are scanned before paper movement to prevent errors.

Single system price for the automatic feed OMR 6500 with nine-track tape drive is \$15,000. The manual feed OMR with nine-track tape drive costs \$13,100.

Decision is located at 5601 College Ave., 94618.

Lock Guards DP Center

COLLINSVILLE, Conn. - Need a new lock for the computer room that can easily be changed when the staff changes?

The Simplex Lock has five buttons in a circle. Any authorized person can change the combination in less than a minute.

The only tools needed to install the lock are a screwdriver, electric drill and a 70 cent hole saw set. Simplex models start at less than \$50 from Simplex Security Systems, Inc., 10 Front St., 06022.

Corrections

The Memorex Mark XD disk pack [CW, Nov. 28] is not IBM-compatible. The Honeywell Model 58 uses 720 W per hour [CW, Dec. 12].

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Bright Tape Drive Family Born

SUNNYVALE, Calif. — Bright Industries has introduced a series of industry-compatible 10-1/2 inch magnetic tape drives and formatters called the Bright 2700 Series.

The Bright 2730, 2740 and 2750 units feature easy, one-hand loading, tension-arm retract or automatic vacuum column loading, as well as quick release hubs, the firm said. All of the models can read and write 7- or 9-track NRZI or phase-encoded tapes, and dual NRZI/phase-encoded option is available. Conversion from NRZI to phase-encoded formats can be accomplished in the field with a simple, single board swap.

All models have three separate read clipping levels for maximum error recovery capability. To assure high reliability in the read-while-writing operation, the company has added high write clipping levels. The character gate time is also reduced to minimize skew errors when the tape is read on another tape transport, the company said.

The Bright 2730 is a tension-arm tape

drive which has tape speeds from 12.5- to 45 in./sec.

The Bright 2740 is a vacuum column tape handler with speeds from 12.5 to 45 in./sec. The unit's wide 3-inch vacuum column reduces sound levels so that data reliability can be achieved even in areas which require a low audible noise environment, according to the firm.

The Bright 2750 is a two-column vacuum tape handler system which provides tape speeds up to 75 in./sec.

NRZI, PE or dual NRZI/PE formatters are available in rack-mountable 3-1/2 inch-high chassis. All power supplies are built in, and each formatter can handle up to four tape transports. Unit prices including formatters range from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

All of the units are available for 60-day delivery, and quantity and OEM prices are available. In addition, the company backs the new units with a 13-month parts and workmanship guarantee.

Bright Industries is at 686 W. Maude Ave., 94086.

Diablo Disk Drives Suitable for Minis

HAYWARD, Calif. — Diablo Systems, Inc. has introduced the Series 20 line of fixed disk drives for use in minicomputer-based systems and intelligent terminals.

The new drives are 5-1/2 inches high and weigh about 50 pounds. Power consumption of less than 150 W permits use of simple, low-cost power supplies, according to the firm. Since only dc power is used, Series 20 drives can operate anywhere in the world without modification, the firm said.

Model 21, first in the new series to be delivered, is a fixed-media disk drive providing 24M bits of storage. It uses IBM's 14-inch disk media or approved equivalents. Bit density is 2,200 bit/in., track density is 100 track/in. Average head-positioning time is less than 70 msec.

An integrated, fixed-disk spindle assembly is used in the Series 20, with the motor mounted directly on the spindle shaft. All belts and pulleys have been eliminated from the drive, thus eliminating belt wear and pulley tolerances as a factor in spindle speed control, the firm noted.

Filtered air is forced into the fixed-disk area through a 99.97% efficient filter, then exhausted at the rear of the drive, the firm said.

Series 20 was designed to achieve 4,000 hours of mean time between failures.

Preventive maintenance, consisting of changing the air filter and cleaning the read/write heads, is suggested at six-month intervals or each 1,000 hours of operation. Single unit price is \$2,100 with OEM discounts.

Diablo Systems is headquartered at 24500 Industrial Blvd., 94545.

Mag Tape Controller, Formatter Made for Novas

OAKLAND — A single board magnetic tape controller and formatter using phase-encoded recording techniques, announced by Decision, Inc., can be used on all Nova-line minicomputers. A single Model 3180 magnetic tape controller can interface with up to four unformatted phase-encoded mag tape drives by "daisy-chaining." The 3180 controller's 9-track phase-encoded format is fully IBM-compatible, according to Decision.

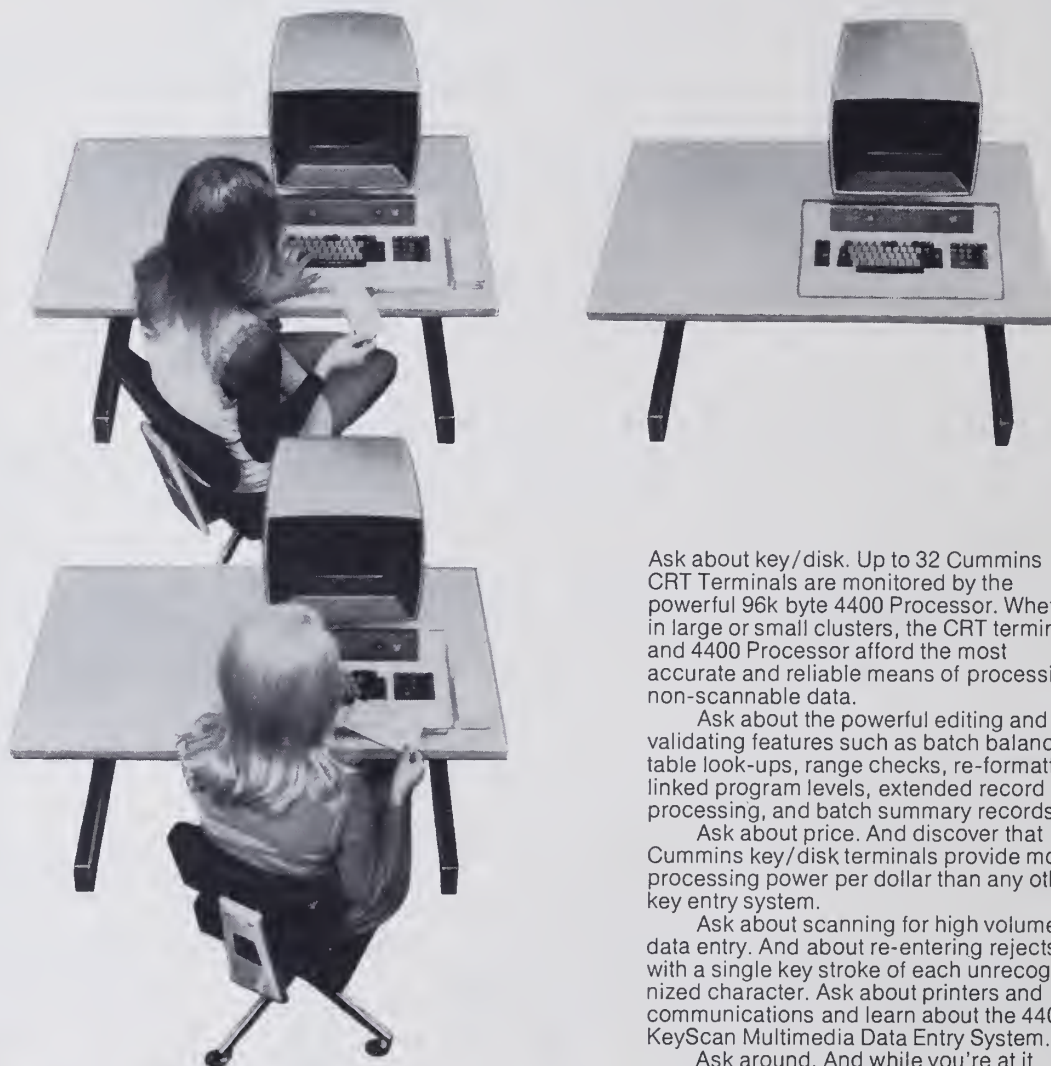
The controller and formatter are packaged on a 15-inch square board, which occupies a single Nova I/O subassembly slot.

The 3180 software support includes both input and output drivers to simplify programming with a full complement of diagnostic software as well.

Single units are priced at \$4,300 with OEM discounts available.

Decision is at 5601 College Ave., Calif., 94618.

When you consider key/disk... ask about the Cummins KeyScan™ Data Entry System.



Ask about key/disk. Up to 32 Cummins CRT Terminals are monitored by the powerful 96k byte 4400 Processor. Whether in large or small clusters, the CRT terminals and 4400 Processor afford the most accurate and reliable means of processing non-scannable data.

Ask about the powerful editing and validating features such as batch balancing, table look-ups, range checks, re-formatting, linked program levels, extended record processing, and batch summary records.

Ask about price. And discover that Cummins key/disk terminals provide more processing power per dollar than any other key entry system.

Ask about scanning for high volume data entry. And about re-entering rejects with a single key stroke of each unrecognized character. Ask about printers and communications and learn about the 4400 KeyScan Multimedia Data Entry System.

Ask around. And while you're at it ask about Cummins, a company with over 45 branch sales and service offices located across the country. Send for the 4400 KeyScan System brochure. Write: 830 Waukegan Rd., Glenview, IL 60025. Or ask the operator to dial 312/724-8000 and make an appointment to visit our demonstration facilities.

Ask about the KeyScan Data Entry System. Then ask about other systems and you decide which is best.

4400

KeyScan Multimedia Data Entry System



CUMMINS
CUMMINS-ALLISON CORP.

a Computerworld special report

year- end review

1973

JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER

1973 Sets Pace for Much Action On Legal, Energy Fronts in '74

By Edward J. Bride
Of the CW Staff

Three chief segments of the computer community — business, government and the industry itself — had a rather dramatic year in 1973, and at year's end, the drama is unfolding at a heavy pace.

Users are faced with power shortages, but their plans are hindered by a lack of definitive information. News of fuel supplies for utilities varies on a daily basis, and no one seems to know whether shorter work weeks will become the order of the day.

There was also uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of virtual storage systems and the progress of language standardization efforts.

Legislators were faced with different crises in 1973, the most prominent being Watergate. As a result, progress in privacy laws was impeded. While some laws were introduced, the pace was not as fast as anticipated last summer, when the HEW committee handed its recommendations to the government.

The computer industry is divided on how — apparently not on whether — IBM should be split up. Many marketing decisions are now based on progress in the various civil antitrust suits against IBM, as well as the non-progress in the Justice Department's suit.

New products appeared mostly in the evolutionary area, filling in existing lines.

This special report attempts to summarize the news of 1973, as well as give *Computerworld's* commentary on some of the important events.

This is our annual opportunity to instill our

personal views into the news, and each writer has outlined the various impressions and facts that made the news for users in 1973.

Issues Intertwined

As has happened so many times in the past, it was difficult (in fact, impossible) to draw up a list of the "top ten stories" — 1973 was a year of trends, many of which are still in their early stages.

Certainly the privacy issue was prominent, with the chief news being the completion of the HEW report. Yet any solid government policy — or law, for that matter — seems to be awaiting resolution of the Watergate dilemma.

And then again, there is talk that computers may be used to help solve that issue. Already a computer is being used to relate facts in the testimony taken in the Ervin Committee's hearings, and computer scientists are being asked whether a computer could recreate the lost words on the infamous 18 minutes of tape (lost as a result of what *Newsweek* magazine called "Rose Mary's Boo Boo").

And if all this general trauma weren't enough, computer users began reading more and more about how their peers had been swindled, allegedly with the help of unscrupulous people who knew how to program computers.

Computer-aided frauds took over the news spots that two or three years ago were filled with riots, bombings and occupations of data centers.

And in the midst of this information abuse came the formation of an Institute for the Certification

(Continued on Page S/2)

Year in a Capsule

Marketing Hassles Emerge

Several incidents of marketing pressures and procurements without public bidding surfaced this year as users spoke out against unethical practices. Page S/2

Frauds Cause Concern

Computer-related fraud became a buzz word, highlighted by the massive Equity Funding scandal. Page S/2

States Rebel on Privacy

Several states rebelled against the Federal Government claiming privacy safeguards on certain national data bank systems just weren't private enough. Page S/3

A Call for Action

As talk turned to action on the privacy legislation front, where was the DP community? Page S/3

Software: a Mixed Bag

The software arena turned up a mixed bag of activities from support to standards. Page S/4

Independents Pave New Roads

Independents took up where IBM left off — offering 360 users innovative ways to enhance their systems without upgrading the CPU. Page S/4

Communications Users Active

Communications users saw action on both the equipment and regulatory fronts. Page S/4

Talk of the Industry

Without a doubt, the talk of the industry this year was the independents' battles with IBM, both in and out of the courtroom. Page S/6

A DPer's Crystal Ball?

A slew of IBM documents introduced at the trial proved to be a prize in itself. Page S/6

Users Question Selling Ethics, Closed Bidding

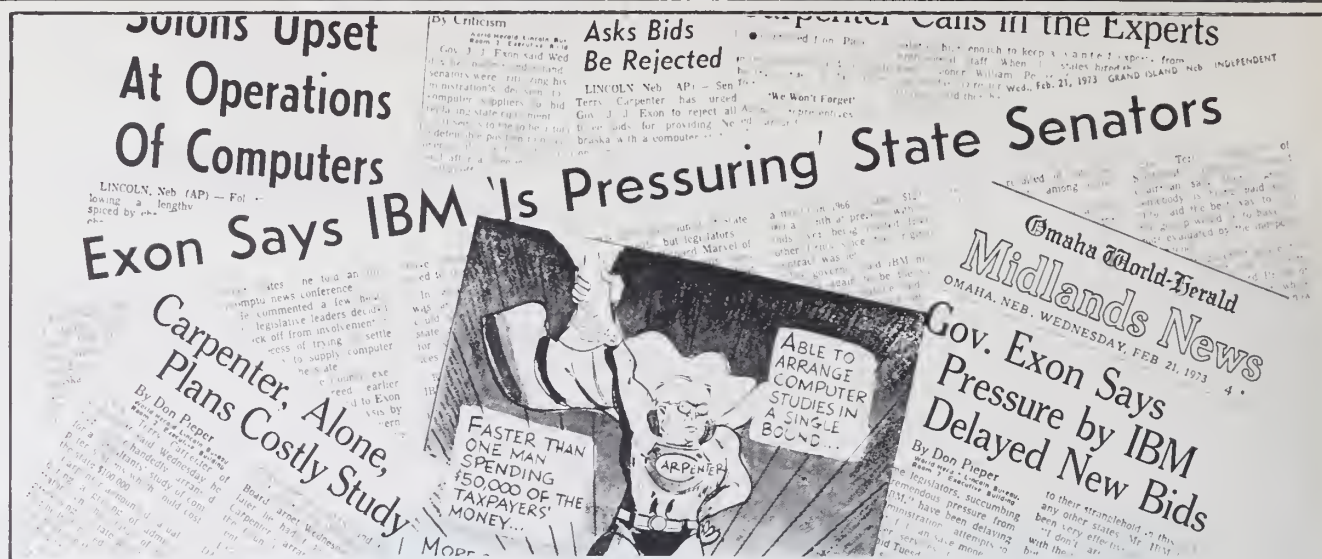
By Toni Wiseman
Of the CW Staff

The year 1973 called attention to questionable marketing practices as several users finally spoke out about pressures from overzealous vendors and the practice of systems acquisitions without public bidding.

Local government users were the main figures in these stories indicating either that government procurement practices are different from those of industry, or that private companies are more reluctant to discuss their practices.

Controversy erupted over a decision by the City of Oakland, Calif., to replace its overworked 360/25 with a Burroughs B2060 after benchmarking Honeywell, IBM, Univac and Burroughs systems. Problems also followed Warwick, R.I.'s, decision to switch its mainframe source from IBM to Burroughs.

The State of Delaware, which after a



Nebraska daily press gave the issue of open bidding and marketing pressures substantial coverage.

careful study, concluded third-party leasing would provide savings of \$100,000 a year, was the scene of another controversy.

And in Nebraska, where IBM has enjoyed seven years of a no-bid arrangement, the governor's attempt to institute public bidding "to see if the same service and equipment could be obtained for less money" unleashed still another dispute.

Apparently, local IBM representatives did not see these decisions in the same light as the users.

Letters disparaging the competence of the DP managers involved in system selection, and copies of articles from anonymous senders downgrading the technical and financial soundness of non-IBM equipment began appearing in government officials' mail.

In the Cornhusker state, the state's Department of Administrative Services accused IBM of violating "unhooking" policies and of preannouncements, practices which IBM said were misinterpreted.

Local IBM staff were said to have "pre-announced" virtual memory as an enticement to stay with IBM, although IBM headquarters' policy is that salesmen will not divulge or speculate on equipment, programs or plans prior to official announcement.

"Unhooking," according to IBM, "is that from the date IBM learns of the commitment to another vendor until the date the products are installed or services have commenced, IBM representatives will refrain from efforts to sell substitute products or services."

In the meantime, some state senators sponsored amendments to various bills that would remove computer selection power from the state's administration, thereby eliminating any possibility of public bidding being instituted in the future.

Same Cast, New Play

In Tennessee, the cast of characters was almost the same, but with competitors instead of users crying "Foul."

The City of Chattanooga is running a 370/145, procured without public bidding and for which no funds have been allocated.

Competitors, NCR and Honeywell in particular, are complaining, saying IBM will have "unfair advantage" even when bidding comes around because of installation costs and personnel training which the incumbent has on its side.

Final score? Who knows?

No recasting appears imminent in Chattanooga, Oakland is once again accepting bids, Warwick has put off any move until next spring and Delaware is leasing 360/40s and a 360/75 from Greyhound Computer Corp.

In one state at least, Delaware, the DP manager left his job and sales personnel were dismissed for engaging in unauthorized marketing activities.

In Nebraska, a team from the Council of State Governments recommended a long-term plan be drawn up to break the deadlock between IBM, the governor and senators. Meanwhile a 370/145 and 155 are still processing all data, but the new master plan should be ready for examination early in 1974.

DP Fraud Incidents Cause for Concern

By Patrick Ward
Of the CW Staff

The Equity Funding scandal's notoriety spread concern for "computer-assisted fraud" into corporate boardrooms across the country last year.

Consequently, the business of DP auditors rose, but there were doubts about how to proceed with their job.

While DP fraud took its toll in 1973, at least two firms which converted to computerized accounting systems found unexpected fringe benefits.

When Cowen & Co., a brokerage house, installed a system that flags deficit accounts, they noticed hundreds of thousands of dollars missing.

Management began questioning the mar-

Hudgins, a Westinghouse operations manager in New York, was charged with mailing to friends company checks of under \$1,000 which they divided with him.

This was apparently possible because of a weakness in a checking system programmed into Westinghouse computers, and the person who knew of this weakness was able to capitalize on it.

In another fraud involving DP, Roswell Steffen, a chief teller in one of the Union Dime Savings Bank's branches in New York City, was charged with embezzling up to \$1.5 million.

The bank's dual control system was circumvented at the branch level, the bank's chairman said, when the embezzler gained unauthorized access both to the

urged management to increase the security of systems so that only the most knowledgeable systems programmers associated with a system could penetrate it; and establish norms of professional conduct to draw the line against unauthorized acts.

Management should also provide detection and warning features.

Computerization of bank transactions "will provide fewer audit trails than existed in the past," said Thomas W. Williams, senior vice-president at Wachovia Bank and Trust Co.

Speaking at a conference of bank DP auditors, Williams said that because of increasing amounts of data transmission, control over I/O will become more complicated, for example.

And the DP audit is becoming more difficult with the more complex software and systems, he stated.

Auditors must win the support of management in order to get the clout to establish DP controls, DP auditors decided at their first national conference.

Standards Needed

Standards must be established for the design and installation of systems, for training auditors and to gain the acceptance of management, Robert Beals of Arthur Andersen & Co. noted.

Beals was critical of the lack of software security built into hardware and the lack of audit software packages from manufacturers.

Close cooperation between auditors and DP officials is the only way to prevent computer-assisted frauds, auditors at an NCC panel declared. And this means that DP professionals should not try to snow internal auditors with DP jargon, but should encourage early involvement in the system design process.



'Let's Face It Basher, We're Old Hat!'

gin clerk in charge of the flagged accounts, who was later arrested.

In the other case, the person who was both cashier and accounts receivable bookkeeper for Burke Sale Co. reportedly confessed to pocketing cash from salesmen's returns when a computerized billing system was installed.

In the Equity case, fraudulent data was allegedly given to the DP department to produce printouts inflating assets.

Also, the alleged conspirators may have used DP as a means to daunt auditors.

Three of the firm's former DP department personnel were among those indicted for the fraud, which reportedly began in January 1965.

While Equity Funding got the most public attention, the episode of Billy Howard Hudgins of Westinghouse Corp. probably caused some indigestion in corporate offices also.

branch reserve cash supply and to a teller's terminal.

The bank's audit trail routines noted the transactions. Once the embezzlement was discovered — through the suspect's alleged wagering at a bookmaking operation — the affected records were "easily identified."

Your Average Thief

Who is likely to use a computer to commit crime? Look for a white-collar male, 18- to 30-years-old, highly rational and not much different from his peers, claimed Donn B. Parker of the Stanford Research Institute.

Reporting on 24 cases since 1967 in local, state and federal facilities, Parker said there was a "high frequency" of collusion because of the need for different skills, knowledge and access.

To prevent crime in the DP area, Parker

(Continued from Page S/1)
of Computer Professionals.

As for the future, 1974 will be a proving ground for many ideas, as well as the hopeful settling ground for some issues.

The Telex-IBM suit will probably reach the Supreme Court; the U.S.-IBM suit should reach the trial stages.

We may learn the true value of VS, as IBM continues to develop its next family of mainframes.

Certified computer professionals will certainly continue to examine their responsibilities to corporate management,

regarding the questioning of data and of assignments. We may some day know whether the Equity Funding scandal should have been spotted much earlier, and if a computer professional should have done the spotting.

The energy situation may well play the most significant role in 1974, however, since so many elements of industry could be affected by rising prices of petroleum products, or by their diminished supply.

Computer users may learn just how severe the crisis is and, more importantly, how it will affect them directly.

Legal, Energy Issues Set Pace

Different Drummer

States Protest Lack of Federal Privacy Safeguards

By Marguerite Zientara
Of the CW Staff

Like indignant offspring refusing to follow their parents' example, some states, notably Massachusetts and Iowa, registered complaints throughout the year against the Federal Government in the sensitive area of personal privacy and data banks.

Massachusetts stuck its neck out first with a state law restricting access to then existing manual and future computerized criminal offender records, thus irritating several agencies which previously had access to these records.

The Criminal History Systems Board, which oversaw the conversion, declared 42 agencies ineligible for access to records kept in courts, probation departments, state police and department of motor vehicle offices.

The new data file, set up in anticipation of a statewide information system to be compatible with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), was not to include any intelligence information, analytical investigative reports, statistical records or juvenile records. In addition, individuals were given the right to examine their criminal records and challenge the accuracy and completeness of the information.

By July, however, Massachusetts Gov. Francis W. Sargent was refusing to hook up to the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) file of NCIC in a contributing role unless "special precautionary steps" were taken "to protect individual rights."

As a result, a U.S. attorney, on behalf of Defense Investigative Services and the Small Business Administration, brought suit against the state, claiming that a federal agency takes precedence over state law and should have access to information in state files.

In September, the suit was dropped and it was left up to the agencies themselves to seek congressional authorization for such access.

In the meantime, Sargent joined the American Civil Liberties Union in seeking an injunction against CCH until regulations to safeguard its operation were passed. When then Attorney General El-

HEW Puts Talk Into Action

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.
Of the CW Staff

The most significant action on the privacy front during 1973 was undoubtedly the release of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's report on individual rights in data bank systems, indicating the privacy debate has at last turned from the hand-wringing phase to the action phase.

The report's contents themselves may not have been all that significant, as they reiterated many of the things that have been long discussed and proposed for protecting individual privacy in computerized data banks.

But this marked the first time an official government body had proposed measures such as legislation guaranteeing individuals the right to know what information is being kept about them and to obtain copies of the information on demand.

It also marked a turning point in that then Attorney General Elliot Richardson used the release of the report as an occasion to declare his growing belief that the computer industry should no longer be left to regulate itself in this area and to call for stiff federal controls regarding individual privacy.

With other matters such as Watergate before Congress, the privacy furor had died down to a large extent on the

Hill. But the HEW report sparked new interest and a bill adopting the report's findings was quickly introduced by Rep. Barry Goldwater Jr. (R-Calif.)

With all of this activity plus other related actions such as the two-part National Bureau of Standards Symposium on Privacy and Confidentiality — aimed at finding solutions, it is likely 1973 was a watershed year in the privacy arena.

The 1973 activity in defining the problem and suggesting solutions may well lead to legislation in 1974.



CW Photo by Edward J. Bride

Willis Ware, senior scientist at Rand Corp., Elliot Richardson, former HEW Secretary, and David B.H. Martin, executive director of the HEW Committee, discuss the report.

liot Richardson promised that Massachusetts' wishes would be complied with, ACLU dropped the suit. After Richardson's resignation, however, a Sargent spokesman expressed doubt that the safeguards would ever be implemented and noted recently that Sargent and the ACLU are considering reviving the suit.

Massachusetts closed out the year with the establishment of a 15-member special Commission on Privacy and Personal Data, charged with examining the privacy and confidentiality implications of computerized record-keeping and informa-

tion-gathering systems within the state.

Iowa Tightens Clamp

A few months after Massachusetts' limited-access law was passed, Iowa imposed tight restrictions on the use of its computerized police data bank. The law limited information in the computer to factual data, such as arrest records; required that dispositions be kept of all cases; barred intelligence data; and, in both manual and computerized systems, barred surveillance data.

This law, like Massachusetts', allowed

the examination of information kept on a person by that person or his attorney. The law also called for the destruction of an arrest record after an individual had been acquitted or the charges against him were dismissed.

On another front, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania both registered opposition to a Nixon Administration program which demanded that all patients in federally funded drug programs be plugged into a national data bank.

The Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (Codap) requested the birth date, sex, race, Zip Code, first two letters of the mother's given name and first two letters of the mother's surname of each subject. Critics claimed the information could be interfaced with several existing lists to produce, within 30 seconds, the name and address of any participant.

In the end, Massachusetts was not required to provide the client's birth date or the first two letters of the mother's maiden name, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was asked to review the program as chairman of the Technological Assessment Board, a new congressional agency.

Things were a bit different in Oregon, where a privacy bill died before the State Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill would have granted a citizen access to his own records in police computers, required that arrest records be expunged in the event of an acquittal and prevented the use of "intelligence" information in the computer.

It has not yet been determined if a special January session will be devoted to fiscal matters alone, or whether the bill may be revived then.

In September, Los Angeles County learned that California was one of only six states hooked up to CCH for the purpose of contributing information to the system, and that non-law enforcement people had access to the system.

The county's chief administrative officer immediately began a study of the safeguards in the system to determine whether additional safeguards are needed. Results of that study have not yet been announced.

Now's Time for DPers to Provide Input on Privacy Bills

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.
Of the CW Staff

The privacy debate has finally moved out of the "problem definition phase" and into the area of realistic, pragmatic solutions — or at least into a solution-seeking phase.

For years the groundwork has been laid by a series of legislators, professors, intellectuals and other concerned citizens who explored the privacy problem raised when data banks of personal information are automated, grow quickly in size and are made more accessible — both for legitimate uses and for those who would abuse that information.

Whether the problem is here today — or just a possibility for the future as in George Orwell's 1984 is a matter rational men have debated and studied with different conclusions.

But no one entering the debate has ever said the potential for abuse of computerized records with personal information was absent from the scene. The only question was: "Are we there yet?"

Janus-Like Creation

These personal data information systems are basically a Janus-like creation with one face that offers modern and increasingly complex societies and businesses great benefits, but with a more hidden face that threatens personal privacy, and some would say personal freedom.

Without the inherent power of the com-

puter to store, index, classify and juggle information, modern society as we presently know it could not exist.

The computer and its rapid retrieval capability allow a truly national system for credit checks — a necessity in a nation increasingly relying on credit to make the economy go.

Without the data processing and collection ability of modern systems, business would have a hard time keeping up its employee records and providing even mundane things such as payroll checks efficiently.

And in some cases, lives might have

CW Essay

been lost without the ability of the computer to store information on known and dangerous men for immediate alerts to police officers.

But, as is often the case, such necessary and good developments have a darker side that is often overlooked in the first flush of successful implementation.

In this case the counterbalancing force is the threat to privacy posed by the massive data bases.

The ability of the computer to assimilate and link up seemingly unrelated facts or bits of data on an individual can be a great benefit, but in the hands of the dishonest, the mischievous or the careless this power can be put to uses other than those intended.

Information collected for one use can be correlated and put to new, unthought-of uses; erroneous information can enter the system and "since the computer is never wrong" damage a man's job, credit rating or even police record; the depersonalization that people already feel in their dealings with big government or big business can be exacerbated.

Old Hat?

These problems have all been identified in what seems to some an unending number of forums and before a wide variety of audiences.

But action has been slow to materialize. The feeling that something should be done has been with us but the concrete acts to follow up on these feelings has been lacking within the data processing profession, within the large pressure groups and lobbies that make up American life and in the halls of Congress.

But this year things have changed, solutions are being sought by legislators and the power brokers of the nation. Tired of waiting for the data processing community to come up with answers, the lawmakers are going ahead on their own.

A lot of the credit must be given to the HEW advisory committee on automated data systems.

The irony, however, is that the attention of the computer community on the privacy issue has died down just at the time when lawmakers probably need more professional advice than ever be-

fore.

Like many great social issues, the privacy debate had its heyday about three years ago in the computer field but has since that time — with a few notable and praiseworthy exceptions — been stilled.

We identified the problem, but when it comes time to find the solution little is heard.

A quick example: At the recent ACM national meeting in Atlanta only seven people showed up for a report on the HEW committee's work presented by Guy Dobbs of Xerox Data Systems. Three years ago 100 might well have been there.

The solutions so far proposed by the legislators are good ones — one bill closely modeled on the well-thought-out HEW report and one on the successful Swedish data bank register program.

But with the current apparent apathy in the computer community these could be changed substantially as the organized interests of business and others who can afford large Washington lobbies or pressure groups work for changes in the recommendations, for weakening of provisions, for watered-down versions.

There can be no doubt at this time that there will be some sort of privacy bill coming out of Congress in the next few years — it is an idea whose time has come.

The only real question seems to be whether the DP community will take an active role in framing these measures or will sit back and let others do it for them.

Software a Mixed Bag From Support to Standards

By Don Leavitt
Of the CW Staff

The year 1973 was a mixed bag in the software arena with concern over loss of support for IBM's "real" memory operating system and other basic software, calculations of just how well DOS/VS and OS/VS really served the user, growing consideration for commercially available software, and a surprising controversy over some well-established languages.

A revised standard for Cobol was all but completed, with significant changes in the organization of the compilers and in the capabilities to be made available to the user. Meanwhile, a Fortran standard updating effort slipped its target date, but the proposal that Basic should be standardized got the green light.

Within the framework of the Federal Information Processing Standards program, task groups were working on problems of performance measurement and evaluation and of the possibility of standard benchmarking techniques.

Though geared specifically to installations within the Federal Government, these efforts are expected ultimately to provide useful guidelines to all user sites.

OS Users Wondering

The users of larger IBM systems were more concerned with their basic control software than with the niceties of any particular programming language. This year IBM formally dropped all free support for DOS on the 360, but left the OS users wondering when their cutoff date would come.

The Armonk giant announced virtual storage updates of the operating system and of basic support programs such as CICS and IMS.

Users of current "real" versions which are said to be incomplete may be left in the position of having to move to VS environment if they want to get any enhancements IBM may make in its data management software.

The value of virtual storage was an open question that got no clear-cut answer as the year went on, and probably won't for some time to come.

Data Users See Action in Equipment, Regulation

IBM's SDLC Protocol Promises New Order

By Ronald A. Frank
Of the CW Staff

Data communications users learned a new phrase in 1973 and coming from IBM it promised a new order of things. The IBM line protocol, Synchronous Data Line Control (SDLC), appeared with systems designed for banks, department stores and supermarkets.

There was some indication IBM had let the cat out of the bag too soon because precious little information was available on the SDLC protocol.

Like most IBM teleprocessing products, the SDLC information came from Raleigh, N.C., where earlier reports claimed IBM was both reshuffling its approach to data communications and having problems implementing its goals.

In June, IBM confirmed that Tcam level five had been delayed six months, meaning that 3705 users would have to wait for their first implementation of the Network Control Program (NCP).

Later IBM informed customers its first Vtam version for DOS/VS users had been delayed from November 1973 to September 1974. And Vtam for other VS operating systems was also delayed.

There also were reports that IBM experts at Raleigh were having trouble integrating teleprocessing concepts into the virtual 370.

It seemed a foregone conclusion that SDLC would run only on 370 mainframes.

•VS—How Good Is It? •Package Use Grows •'Real' Users to Lose? •Cobol Standard Done

Users who were pleased with their VS-based operations saw test job streams getting done faster than in their old "real" environments, or more jobs being handled in a given amount of time.

Detractors, on the other hand, saw enormous jumps in such measures as "CPU utilization" and amount of real memory actually used. While utilization figures of 25% to 30% are fairly common in "real" systems, reports of 80% to 90% utilization almost seem the norm for sites working in VS.

With no definition of what constitutes a "good" level of CPU utilization, some users see these higher figures as proof that they are finally getting the use of all the CPU power they're paying for. More pes-

simistic observers, however, note that much of the increased usage is simple overhead that doesn't really work on the application programs the users are trying to execute.

With that view, the VS users may be running out of CPU power and could be faced with a significant hardware upgrade far sooner than they would be in a real memory system.

The idea that installations could effectively use large amounts of virtual storage in a relatively small amount of real memory died a slow death as users began to face reality.

Even IBM's SEs are said to be admitting that a virtual:real ratio of 1.5:1 is about all users should maintain to avoid ex-

cessive paging or the automatic suspension of low-priority jobs.

And as memory dropped in price, many users began to consider the possibility of staying with the relatively low overhead of "real" operating systems needed to drive jobs at good speeds through hardware systems that just weren't available in prior years.

Public Responds to Standard

The draft of a new Cobol standard released in 1972 by American National Standard Committee X3 updated the original ANS Cobol published in 1968. The draft drew some 480 responses before the public comment period ended.

A late addition to the draft standard seems destined to make programs developed under new compilers far more transferable from machine to machine than they have been in the past.

Codasyl's Programming Languages Committee (PLC) developed the approach it
(Continued on Page S/6)

Independents Follow IBM Lead in Product Arena

By Vic Farmer
Of the CW Staff

It was the year the independents took over development of the IBM 360 generation to offer users options and modifications IBM could not, or was not, willing to make... cheaper memories that extended IBM's limits, 370-type disk technology for the 360 and accelerators that promised system upgrade performance without CPU upgrades.

Although IBM didn't spring its long-heralded but unannounced mini on the world, IBM did manage to announce the 370/115, its 3340 "Winchester" disk, dual-processor options, 3330 dual-density drives, 6,250 bit/in. tape drives and a new top-of-the-line for the System/3—the Model 15 which had the effect of providing the small user with a machine that easily overlapped the 370 series.

In an awkward position with all its keypunch equipment still showing a

•360 Enhanced •Floppy Disks Abound •Tape Density Expands

heavily leased status, IBM also unveiled the "cadillac"-priced data entry system, the 3740, several months after it had announced the system in Europe.

Floppies Flow

IBM opened the floodgates to an independent avalanche of floppy disk peripherals following IBM's use of diskette storage on the 3740, but compared with other independent data entry systems at the time, the cost was almost double per entry station.

Early in the year Computer Hardware

Consultants & Services announced a 360/30 accelerator feature that doubled the memory fetch rate, decreased channel interference and altered the microprogramming to increase output to operating speeds somewhat close to the 360/40.

The accelerator offered most of its improvement to compute-bound 360/30 users and required 32K additional memory over IBM's 96K memory limit.

Somewhat after this accelerator announcement Greyhound Computer combined a new Phoenix operating system with a version of Edos from The Computer Company and the CICS accelerator to further improve the system.

Genesis One Computer Corp. simultaneously started to market an enhancement to the 360/22 which allowed the Model 22 user to upgrade his system from 64K bytes to 128K bytes. This enhancement permitted attachment of 2314 and 2319 disk subsystems, thereby gaining near Model 30 performance.

Still another hardware device was introduced by Logicon, offering a bypass to the delay circuitry in an 1130 Model 2 to give it the same capabilities of the faster 1130 Model 4 at a savings of up to \$1,000/mo.

And Intel announced 3330-type disks for 360/50 users that offered over three times the storage available from IBM.

The independents kept up or surpassed IBM on new peripherals—it was just one week after IBM announced 6,250 bit/in. tape drives that Storage Technology Corp. announced its 6,250 line, with some hint that the greater density drives would work on 360s.

STC was followed by a similar announcement from Telex.

STC did manage to successfully play one-upmanship when it announced a quadruple density 3330-type disk unit, the 8000 series, about which IBM has remained silent, at least in public.

All the action wasn't limited to IBM users, however.

In a six-month span Memorex started installations of its MRX 40 computer systems and then bailed out of the CPU business.

Xerox replaced its Sigma 3 with a mini-based system, and then added a Sigma 9 Model 3 to top off its large-scale series.

Burroughs had a string of announcements expanding existing "families" of systems, and Univac took steps to slowly replace its wire memories with semiconductors.

The Univac 90 Series made its debut with the 90/60, one of the first machines in the Univac new series.

In all, 1973 was a relatively calm year in which super technology advances like laser or bubble memories stayed on the back burner while solid practical applications of traditional electronics held sway.

AT&T Toughens Stand On Special Carriers

By Ronald A. Frank
Of the CW Staff

WASHINGTON, D.C.—After years of slow progress against AT&T, the specialized common carriers and non-carrier equipment suppliers suddenly faced a much tougher Ma Bell during 1973.

Bell launched its most intensive attack against the specialized carriers. It was almost as if John DeButts, AT&T's chairman of the board, had awakened one morning to realize Microwave Communications, Inc. had captured 80% of the private-line, point-to-point traffic between Chicago and St. Louis.

Whether the figure was correct, AT&T obviously believed it could no longer condone the specialized carriers. As a result, a directive from the FCC staff to interconnect Microwave Communications, Inc.'s customers with Bell local loops was virtually ignored by Bell.

Instead, Bell stalled by filing tariffs in each state. And DeButts called for an end to competition pending additional FCC hearings.

MCI claimed its very business future was at stake and went into U.S. District Court to seek relief.

And, as if on cue from Bell, the state regulatory commissions also went on the offensive—this time against the suppliers of non-carrier equipment.

In both North Carolina and Nebraska efforts were made to stop use of equip-
(Continued on Page S/6)

Bell's TTY?

Taking a leaf from IBM's book, AT&T introduced its Model 40 TTY which looked more like an intelligent CRT than a mere extension of the teletypewriter.

Some experts said OEM customers could add a minicomputer to the Model 40 to come up with a very cost-effective terminal system.

AT&T also said it planned a synchronous version of the Model 40 that could be used in clusters much like the IBM 2260 display.

AT&T's modems began to look more and more like non-carrier equipment with the addition of LSI circuitry and diagnostics. In addition to its 4,800 bit/sec 208 data set, Bell said it would introduce the 9,600 bit/sec 209 for private lines.

And the telephone began to look more and more like a low-cost data terminal. In Washington, a bank was providing "on-line" financial services by offering customers a Touch-Tone plastic overlay that transformed the pushbutton keys into control characters. Also, Plantronics introduced a small CRT for \$750 that could be attached to any Touch-Tone phone.



Photographed on location at Eilean Donan Castle, Dornie, Scotland.

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COMPANY

Independents' Battles With IBM Occupy Industry Center Stage

By Molly Upton
Of the CW Staff

Little doubt about it. The independents' battles with IBM, both in and out of the courtroom, occupied center stage during the year, beginning with a dramatic demonstration of the IBM/CDC case.

While CDC retired to left rear stage to ponder its new-found wealth and Service Bureau unit, Telex vaulted into the spotlight and emerged with a singular prize which may yet prove to be a Pyrrhic victory: handing IBM its first antitrust loss since 1933.

The exposition of IBM secret documents during the IBM/Telex trial revealed to the rest of the industry the inner workings of the giant of Armonk.

Many Profits Up

Most established mainframe makers reaped record profits during the year, including IBM, Univac and Burroughs.

But for one would-be mainframe maker, the news was not so good, as Memorex jettisoned its mainframe activities soon

after it began deliveries.

The battles heated up among the mini-makers, with new product announcements increasing in frequency.

The leasing industry continued to take some hard knocks by accelerating the depreciation on portfolios. A report by the accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. to its clients spurred the movement by saying third-party leasing companies must reduce the asset value of 360s and peripherals to zero by the end of 1978.

U.S. firms have become increasingly aware of foreign market opportunities, and the rush to sign up overseas distributors continued unabated.

Everyone's Favorite Topic

What may have once been talked about with the preface, "It will never happen but if it does..." is now the topic of urgent letters to the Justice Department — the breakup of IBM.

Since the Justice Department announced its intention to split IBM into segments, industry representatives have

IBM Secret Memos Reveal Strategies, Product Plans

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.
Of the CW Staff

One of the most significant items to come out of the Telex vs. IBM antitrust suit — in addition to the decision itself — was a raft of IBM memos introduced into the public record, giving users and industry figures alike their first glance at the inner workings of the firm that dominates the industry.

The IBM Management Review Committee and Management Committee minutes exhibited by Telex to support its contention that IBM was a monopoly with predatory pricing and marketing practices also contained significant hints of future IBM developments — some of which were confirmed shortly after the minutes were released.

Users now know IBM will be introducing a whole new line of computers in 1975 or 1976 that will be designed for a 15-year life span and that will possibly be

as radical a departure as the 360 was when it was introduced in 1964.

However, users also gleaned from the documents that IBM is working to make this new computer line compatible with its present applications programming.

Unfortunately none of the IBM documents gives detailed information or specifications on the new systems, but they do indicate the systems will incorporate more parallelism and multiprocessor activity than in the past. The documents also contain interesting hints about possible "service-free" machines.

The memos also clearly indicate the staggering amount of extra development work undertaken by IBM that never actually becomes a product due to marketing judgments by the company. These marketing decisions are often based on whether the product can meet very high profit margins, according to many of the documents, which indicate a 30% profit-

ability is not uncommon while profit rates can go as high as 50% on many products.

The memos also show a clear effort on the part of IBM to add mid-life kickers, or product improvements, after the device has been in the field for some time.

The memos also showed the firm was extremely worried about competition from independent peripherals makers and designated task forces to find ways to deal with this threat.

The task forces and reports and strict management control shown by the memos released in the trial have led several business writers to marvel at the efficiency of the organization, but the IBM lawyers in court have tried to play down the impact of these documents by claiming they were just written by low-level personnel who didn't know what they were talking about and who didn't affect the company's decision-making.

Or as one of the IBM lawyers put it, "With all those think signs around, it is no wonder that some people were thinking bad thoughts."

But whichever is the true case — memos by IBMers who didn't know what they were talking about, or well-planned ac-

large inducements in the form of cash and stock bonuses in an effort to gain access to those secrets.

And although Telex required engineers hired from IBM to sign statements saying they would not use IBM trade secrets, this did not protect Telex since the monetary inducement to produce compatible products led to theft of those secrets in many cases anyway.

In the case of the San Jose seven, there has been no trial yet, but the police did arrest a group of IBM employees on the charge they had stolen and attempted to sell IBM trade secrets in the disk drive areas.

tion technology is already evident with increasing capabilities in terminals, printers and disk drives.

Product prices are coming down in almost all areas, as companies strive to be competitive and pass along to the user savings made possible through new technologies.

Activity in the add-on memory sector, although not capturing quite as much attention as in 1972, continued to grow with several firms adding to their product lines.

tions in the marketplace — the memos are a fascinating glimpse into the inner workings of the largest DP company.

And there will be more to come when the government opens its antitrust case against IBM late in 1974.

CDC Embarks on Spree To Add Acquisitions

Like a horse grabbing the bit between its teeth, Control Data Corp., once it had acquired Service Bureau Corp. and a reservoir of cash, galloped off on an acquisition spree.

As of the end of the year, new members of its family included:

Nuclear Associates International, a fuel management consulting organization; Systems Resources, Inc., a data center in Texas; Greenwich Data Systems; ITT Data Services in the United Kingdom and Brazil; Comma Corp., a third-party maintenance firm; and the domestic data services business of ITT.

CDC Canada Ltd. acquired the punched card manufacturing division of Source Data Control Ltd.

Support, Standards Highlighted

(Continued from Page S/4)

wanted to use, within the programmer's own coding, to designate what collating sequence — Ascii, Ebcidic or user-defined — is anticipated by the program logic.

The Fortran standard updating effort has apparently suffered because there is no ongoing group that maintains the language, as Codasyl's PLC shepherds Cobol with its *Journal of Development*. The ANS Fortran committee has had to write the book as it goes along, rather than picking those parts of an established language that were deemed appropriate for standardization.

The Basic standardization effort may face the same kind of obstacle but it has a couple of things going for it. The ANS committee that will do the work is headed by Thomas Kurtz of Dartmouth College, one of the codevelopers of the language. Though the language hasn't been around quite as long as Fortran, Dartmouth has maintained a Basic manual which has been generally considered standard.

The debate that erupted over the relative merits of RPG (and RPG II) and Cobol undoubtedly gave managers of new installations some points to consider in planning what language would be most appropriate for their work. The debate brought to light some clever programming techniques to wring the most out of the languages, but in the end probably failed

to convince anyone that he should change from whichever language he'd been using all along.

Special Carriers Face Tough AT&T

(Continued from Page S/4)

ment not provided by the phone companies. Minnesota also had a proposal pending.

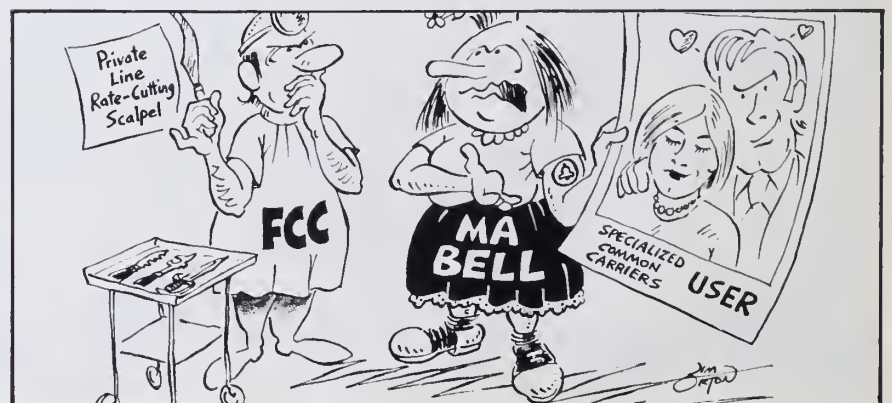
While most of these proposals sought to eliminate the suppliers of telephone equipment, each state made references to data or terminal equipment and each cited the need to regulate the suppliers of non-carrier equipment.

Bell Documentation Lacking

AT&T also continued its charges that more and more non-carrier equipment was causing more and more harm to the telephone network. But despite repeated FCC invitations to document the urgency of this situation, Ma Bell was unable to "put the numbers together."

Despite the serious implications of many of the regulatory charges and proposals, users showed little hesitation in trying the equipment and services of the newcomers.

Specialized carrier customers typically tried a few lines, and if they liked the results, they signed up for more. Some



'A Facelift, Doc — on the Double!'

analysts maintained there were too many specialized carriers and throughout the year a slow process of consolidation seemed to be under way.

At year's end it appeared as though MCI and Southern Pacific would have nationwide nets and both also had potential satellite interconnections available to them.

MCI had the added advantage of having proposed a packet-switched service.

The packet-switched network concept moved a big step forward in the fall when the FCC approved the first application from Packet Communications, Inc. AT&T, for the moment at least, gave its

blessings to the packet concept and PCI said it could begin serving DP users in 18 months.

The feasibility of satellite data transmission drew closer when the Advanced Research Project Agency added this type of capability to its academic/scientific network. Western Union said its Westar would be operating by April 1974, and the FCC gave approval for other domestic satellite carriers to build their systems.

As the year ended, AT&T admitted the Justice Department had asked for documents relating to its private-line business and an antitrust suit against the Bell System seemed possible.

Flurry of Antitrust Suits in '74?

IBM Legal Team Bats Zero; Big Justice Game to Come

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.

Of the CW Staff

No wins, one loss, one tie.

That's the IBM legal team's 1973 antitrust record, and while it batted zero for the year, the big game will be coming up later in 1974 when the Federal Government's antitrust suit comes up for trial.

And 1974 is sure to be the year of the antitrust suit in the computer industry since in addition to the government's mammoth action aimed at breaking up IBM, the first appeals will be held on the only IBM loss in the antitrust arena since 1933.

The year started with a bang with Control Data Corp. and IBM settling their case out of court. Control Data received almost \$130 million to call off its five-year-old suit against the industry giant.

But then the other shoe dropped as IBM lost its case with Telex - IBM's first loss in the current round of suits and its second loss ever - the first being to the government in the 1930s.

The loss - if it stands up on appeal - is sure to be the most significant 1973 antitrust action since it could open the way to several other suits from other companies in the plug-compatible peripherals area and the leasing industry - suits which could financially damage IBM.

But Besides Money...

But effects outside the financial area could have a more long-range impact on computer companies and users because if the Telex decision stands up, IBM will be forced to significantly change the manner in which it looks at the industry.

First, as a convicted monopolist, IBM will have to be very circumspect in making any moves that appear to be price cuts even if hidden as "technological developments" in the peripherals marketplace and will have to be consistent in pricing of integrated and non-integrated functions.

Secondly, as a result of the Telex deci-

sion and others that are sure to follow if it is upheld, IBM will be faced with more aggressive competition that has a better chance of obtaining financial backing in the peripherals area since Wall Street will be more willing to invest in this industry.

Finally, the Telex decision give a boost to the government's antitrust case - at least psychologically. In 18 months Telex was able to bring a limited antitrust action to trial and win a verdict against IBM while the government has had a case

could rule on that action by mid-year, barring any out-of-court settlement between the two parties.

This means in all likelihood the Supreme Court will have a chance next October to decide if it wants to hear the case or let the Appeals Court ruling stand. In either case the Telex appeals should be over by late 1974 or early 1975, determining in a significant way the future of the plug-compatible peripherals industry.

The broadest attack ever launched on

IBM, however, is coming from the government's case which is scheduled to go to trial on the first Monday of October in 1974 - with the judge indicating he will brook no delays.

The government's case languished for almost four years before being assigned a full-time judge in New York and a full-time trial team in the Justice Department which was then smarting over criticism of the ITT settlement in another antitrust action.

During 1973 the case moved in fits and starts often getting sidetracked from the main issues. The most spectacular development came when Judge David Edelstein in the Federal District Court in New York ordered IBM to pay \$150,000 per day for failing to obey his order to turn over certain documents.

However, another delay occurred when IBM appealed the ruling. To the surprise of almost every observer, the appeal still has not been settled.

Otherwise, the case now seems to be on a firm track, although it is unlikely the trial will be over before 1975, since the shortest estimate for the trial indicates it will last around 90 days which would carry it over to at least January.

Of course, the possibility still remains of an out-of-court settlement in the form of a negotiated consent decree.

It is understood the Justice Department lawyers on the case do not favor this route since two previous consent decrees against IBM have failed to control it, but in a Watergate-nervous Washington no one is ruling out the possibility.

CDC Settles(?) for \$130 Million

Terms of the out-of-court settlement reached by Control Data Corp. and IBM may net CDC about \$130 million in either direct cash outlays or in promises of future business from IBM.

However generous the terms appear, CDC did not gain what it sought in the original suit - the complete breakup of IBM in the computer industry. That issue was in effect handed to the Justice Department for resolution.

The following is a breakdown of exactly what CDC may get.

Service Bureau Corp.	\$45 million*
6 months' free rental of equipment at SBC	5 million**
Reimbursement for legal fees	15 million
5-year contracts	30 million
Fringe benefits for SBC workers	26 million
IBM business with SBC for five years	25 million
Total	\$146 million
CDC paid for SBC	16 million
Net to CDC	\$130 million

*This is based on the value of Service Bureau Corp. at 30 times its 1972 earnings of \$1.5 million after tax. Stock in companies is generally valued at between 20 and 30 times earnings. Wall Street sources feel IBM could have gotten 30 times SBC earnings if the firm had been sold to the public.

**Industry estimates.

pending for almost five years with 10 months still to go before the trial starts.

But the actions of 1973 are just a prelude to 1974 which will certainly settle the antitrust problem in the computer industry one way or another for a while to come.

Early in 1974 the appeal of the Telex case will be argued in briefs before the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals which

IBM-Telex Case Decided...Twice

As the injunction in the IBM-Telex case currently stands, Judge A. Sherman Christensen has reduced the amount IBM must pay Telex from \$352.5 million to \$259.5 million.

Christensen handed down his decision in late September and in November revised the injunctions and damages due Telex.

The requirement for Telex to pay IBM \$21.9 million for misappropriation of trade secrets remains unchanged.

He softened one item in the injunctions, notably that IBM must release product specifications at the time of first delivery, rather than at the time of product announcement.

He further defined other items, such as banning IBM from entering into or enforcing termination charges on long-term contracts for peripheral equipment for the next three years.

IBM is required to price separately such products as tape and disk drives, printers and controllers.

Integrated products must be priced separately from the product line into which they are integrated and IBM must try to apply a uniform profit objective to both the integrated device and the stand-alone equivalent.

Both Telex and IBM are appealing the judgment.

No End in Sight

While IBM may have settled the suit brought against it by Control Data Corp., its lawyers do not lack work.

The Justice Department suit appears to be picking up momentum, and the Greyhound case is being appealed.

The Telex judgment prompted lessor Hudson General to file a \$28 million antitrust suit, in addition to the one filed by Transamerica Computer Corp.

California Computer Products became the first of the other peripherals makers to file an antitrust suit after the Telex settlement.

Mirapak, Inc., maker of computer systems used by the food processing industry, has filed an antitrust suit against IBM, which is in the discovery process.

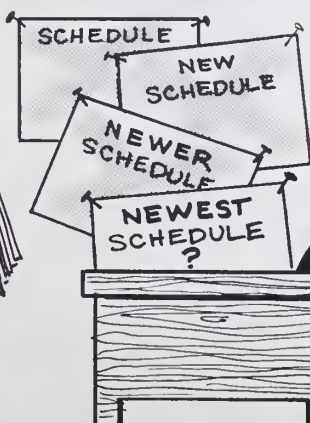
And the giant faces suits brought by former employees, including Albert R. Weiss, who has filed a class action on behalf of Service Bureau Corp. employees.

Suits have also been filed by Marihelen Jones, for a \$1 billion class action, and by inventor Vernon M. Bugg.



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One-Show-Per-Year Concept Inaugurated at NCC

By Molly Upton
Of the CW Staff

The one-show-a-year concept became reality in 1973 with the inaugural National Computer Conference replacing the semiannual Joint Computer Conferences.

The sponsor, the American Federation of Information Processing Societies, delivered a large and diverse program of sessions reflecting not only technical ori-

entation but a move toward user applications.

The 103 sessions were split into two sectors to aid the attendee in identifying the orientation of the sessions: science and technology and methods and applications. The Afips constituent societies presented sessions in the science and technology sector.

New York City was chosen as the site

because Afips decided to hold its conference in large population centers and therefore closer to users, rather than in convention centers, as in the past.

And, although attendance of 33,000 did not break a record compared with some past JCC shows, users and exhibitors did indeed flock to the big city and for five days monopolized taxis and sidewalks while dividing their time between the Hilton, the Americana and the Coliseum.

With 216 companies exhibiting in 620 booths the NCC became "the computer conference." The NCC marked the return of IBM after an absence of two years; the firm showed a System/3 and other equipment and "hid" a 370/145 upstairs, as the workhorse of some of its exhibits.

Phoenix Rises

The largest CPU was exhibited not by a mainframe maker but by Greyhound Leasing Corp. The Phoenix, an enhanced

version of a 360/30, had 512K, a 370-compatible version of Iidos, and an accelerator from Computer Hardware Consultants and Services.

Although mainframe makers were present, with the exception of IBM and the minimakers, they concentrated on peripherals. Control Data Corp. showed a large selection of printers, tapes and disk units, including the 9789, a double-density 3330-type drive.

And the attendees weren't just looking. Both Greyhound and Prime Computer ran user programs on their machines on the floor.

Exhibitors generally concentrated on filling in product lines, with increased emphasis on price/performance, rather than innovative technology. CRT makers were one of the larger industry sectors exhibiting, covering almost every aisle of the two floors in the Coliseum.

Ethics Codes Passed Here, Abroad

"Toothless" codes were not infrequent in 1973, with both the British Computer Society (BCS) and the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) passing codes of ethics or good practice. Unfortunately, neither society passed an enforcement code.

The BCS "Code of Good Practice for Computing" [CW, May 2] had two clearly stated objectives: "to improve the efficiency and profitability of a computing operation and to increase the level of data processing professionalism."

The body of the code consisted of 42 easy-to-use checklists covering the areas of organization, proposals and contracts, project control, system development, operation and system review.

Guidelines for computer output destined for use by non-computer-oriented persons and the 10 principles for handling personal information proposed by the British Government committee on privacy have also been incorporated into the tract.

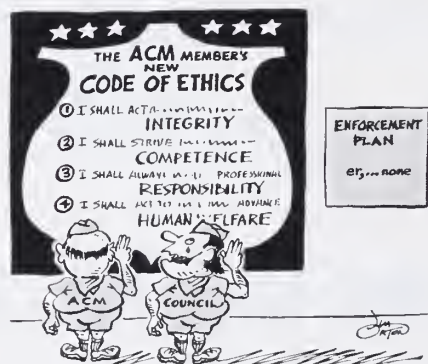
The code also included a large loophole. Not only does the code lack enforcement measures, but also data processors can clear their consciences with the knowledge that BCS sanctions the rejection or neglect of any requirement if it is "uneconomic."

Closer to home, the ACM "Code of Ethics" was accepted [CW, Sept. 12] at ACM '73 in Atlanta.

This code for professional conduct stated the general concepts expected to guide the ACM member.

These concepts include integrity, competence, responsibility to employer or client, responsibility to others and regard for the public welfare.

Like the British, ACM failed to include enforcement procedures in its bylaws. The *status quo* remains essentially unchanged by what could have been a more significant event.



'A-Ain't It Beautiful?'

Saga of ICCP Has Happy Ending

After months of following a scenario which had all the markings of a Grade B political intrigue movie, complete with power struggles, ousters and financial problems, 1973 saw the establishment of the Institute for the Certification of Computer Professionals.

Incorporated in August, the institute, formerly the Computer Foundation, promised to "foster, promote, develop and conduct inquiry and research into any of the several activities related to the development and recognition of knowledge and competence among personnel in the computer and information systems industry."

This would include taking over the administration of the Certificate in Data Processing (CDP) and the Registered Business Programmer (RBP) examinations,

previously administered by the Data Processing Management Association.

Eight charter members and two societies form the body of ICCP. Two original foundation members, the Association for Systems Management and Quality Data Processing (QDP), did not make the transition to the institute.

The best part of this scenario is without doubt the finale—an organization has finally been founded in which the little guy can have an equal voice with the giants.

Who's Responsible?

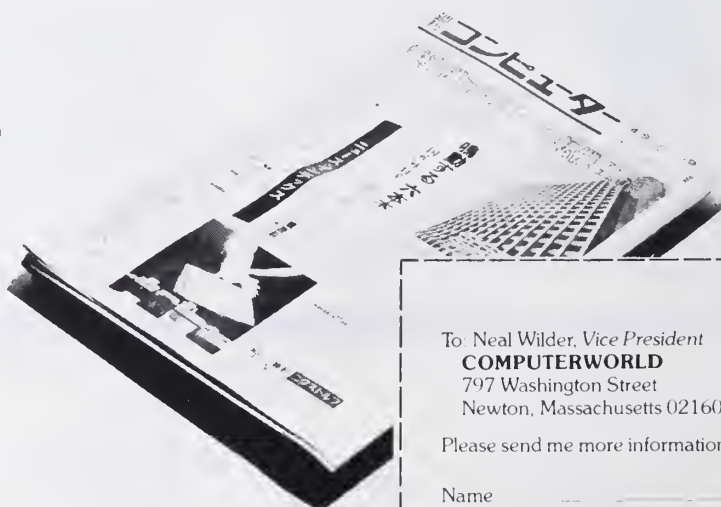
This special report was coordinated by Molly Upton, *Computerworld's* assistant computer industry editor.

Who can sell computers in Japan?

Shukan.

In Japanese it's called *Shukan Computer*, and in English, it means "Computer Weekly." Whatever you call it, *Computerworld's* new sister publication is an excellent vehicle for selling EDP products and services in the large and expanding Japanese EDP market. Here are some of the reasons why:

- **Shukan Computer** is a joint venture of *Computerworld* and Dempa Publications, the leading Japanese publisher of electronics information services. With the combined resources of the two companies, *Shukan* has the largest news gathering organization of its kind in the world.
- **Shukan Computer** is the only newsweekly for the fast growing Japanese computer community.
- Initial circulation is guaranteed at 35,000, divided about 80% to end-users and 20% to the computer industry. Circulation development methods currently under way are the same as those which gave *Computerworld* the highest paid circulation in its field in less than four years.
- **Shukan** lets you in on the action in the world's fastest growing EDP market. The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has made the following 1976 forecast: 39,000 general purpose systems installed, up from 11,237 in 1971; 11,000 minicomputers installed, up from 1,670 in 1971; and 3,000 industrial systems installed, up from 1,086 in 1971.
- Is this growth likely? The latest census of general purpose systems revealed that there were 14,806 systems installed as of September 1972, a one year gain of 3,569 units and \$911 million installed value, a growth of 31.7% and 23.1% respectively. And more than 50% of these new systems were American made.
- It is true that there are import restrictions. But Japanese vendors and users can get permission to import almost anything they want and need. As a result, 1972 imports were over \$360 million.
- Advertising in *Shukan* is easy. With *Computerworld* representatives across the U.S. to assist you, it's easy to place space in *Shukan*. For a small fee, we can translate and type set your ad from English to Japanese. To get more facts, just send in the coupon.



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Swiss Check Air

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — The creation of a data bank for ecological information has been proposed by a commission on environmental control in its official report to Swedish Minister of Agriculture Ingemund Bengtsson, according to the Swedish International Press Bureau.

A special environmental data committee would set up and operate the proposed data bank, which would be called the Environmental Protection System.

The data bank, if adopted, would contain information on developments, situations and other environmental factors. At present, information is not accessible and much work is duplicated.

The system would begin in mid-1974 and would be run on an experimental basis up to the close of the decade. Total costs for the first year in operation would be about \$2.5 million.

The commission also proposes that a nationwide network of observation stations be set up. They would collect data on air, precipitation, surface and subsoil water, ground and vegetation. Statistics would be published in a special annual report.

Folks in Cleveland Get to Sound Off

CLEVELAND — Tired of taking your political displeasure out on your husband or wife? If you live in Cleveland, you will soon be able to register your frustrations with a computer system reserved for just that purpose.

Mayor Ralph J. Perk recently approved a \$20,000 federally financed project to compile complaints about Cleveland in a computer.

"There will be daily printouts of complaints, and the same complaint will be printed each day until it is resolved," Perk said.

Perk said the system would display a "complete daily flow and pattern of complaints." He also said it would provide a basis for judging the efficiency of department heads.

Dorm Gets a Roommate

LARAMIE, Wyo. — What do you do when the engineering building is locked and you need to use the computer for your homework? At the University of Wyoming all you have to do is walk down to the lounge in your dorm.

In an effort to make terminals more accessible to students, teletypewriters have been installed in two dorms for 24 hour-a-day access to an XDS Sigma/7.

Environmental Mini Added To TVA Power Plant

CUMBERLAND CITY, Tenn. — In an effort to meet rigid environmental standards, the Tennessee Valley Authority has installed a minicomputer here at its largest coal-fired power generation plant.

The Data General Nova is part of the first of a number of data systems TVA engineers will install near steam-electric plants. Sensors on a 400-foot-high tower located a mile from the plant measure wind speed and direction, air temperature, dew point, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, solar radiation and total radiation.

In addition, nine sulphur dioxide monitors and six river temperature stations collect data at remote sites ranging from one to 20 miles from the plant.

The minicomputer accumulates the data by addressing a remote station, which acknowledges its address signal and transmits the data to the minis. When the mini determines the correct station is responding and the data is valid, the data from the station is stored in the computer.

Parking Ticket Takes a Trip

LYNCHBURG, Va. — What's so unusual about a Virginia citizen receiving a parking ticket from Washington, D.C.? In this case, the man had not been in Washington since 1949.

The problem, which affected about 15 persons in Lynchburg, about 10 in Campbell County and others in Roanoke, Salem and Danville, is traceable to an existing arrangement whereby the district supplies the Virginia Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) with licenses of motor vehicles involved in traffic violations in Washington.

Information is supplied by a punched tape which is fed into computers at DMV in Richmond. James Vaseleck, director of DP in the District of Columbia, said some of the errors could be traced to Virginia's new system of staggering the issuance dates of license plates. He said when the new system became effective, the computers were adjusted to the change and the district police were notified.

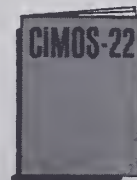
However, Vaseleck said, policemen made the error of marking Virginia plates as expiring in 1973, while the computer was programmed to 1972 plates expiring March 31, thereby issuing tickets to holders of last year's registrations.



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- 9:00 - 9:10 Welcome
9:10 - 9:30 Computerworld Reports
9:30 - 10:15 Panel Discussion
10:30 - 11:45 Concurrent Workshops
12:00 - 1:00 Luncheon
1:15 - 2:30 Workshops

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Please register me for the forum(s) indicated. I understand that this includes luncheon, workbook and admission to all three days of the Exposition. My check or purchase order is enclosed.

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Society Sundries

NMA to Visit Houston

HOUSTON - General interest topics and practical applications and technology of micrographics will be the order of the day at the National Microfilm Association's Annual Mid-Winter Meeting.

The meeting, Jan. 16-18, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, includes seminars on electronic processing and computer micrographics.

Cost for the conference is \$60 for NMA members, \$75 for non-members. Additional information is available from John Bidwell, National Microfilm Association, 8728 Colesville Road, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

NMA Proceedings Set

SILVER SPRING, Md. - The Proceedings of the National Microfilm Association's 1973 Annual Conference and Exposition are now available.

Copies of the book are free to NMA members. Additional copies may be purchased for \$5 (hard copy) or \$1.50 (set of five microfiche). Prices for non-

members are \$9 and \$2 respectively.

Proceedings are available from the Publications Order Department, National Microfilm Association, 8728 Colesville Road, 20910.

Health Group to Play 'Game'

HOUSTON - "River Game - Why Have a Nurse in Data Processing" is the title of a presentation scheduled for the Hospital Information Systems Sharing Group's (HISSG) first quarterly meeting for 1974.

The meeting will include update reports from Mt. Sinai Medical Center (New York) and St. Louis University Hospitals on their information processing activities.

A panel discussion will cover the role of the health care team in health care computer applications.

Further information on the meeting, Jan. 15-17 at the Marriott Inn, is available from George Kershaw, HISSG Membership Committee, c/o McKay Dee Hospitals, 3939 Harrison Blvd., Ogden, Utah 84403.

New York Puts Limits On DP Dating Firms

NEW YORK - Love may be forever but consumer contracts with computer dating firms may not exceed two years or \$250, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz said, in announcing that a firm which he said had violated both provisions of New York State law had agreed with his office to cease the alleged practices.

Operation Match, Inc. of Cliffside Park, N.J., agreed to cease and desist from offering contracts for social referral services that exceed \$250 and/or run for more than two years.

Provisions for refunds of all monies in excess of \$250 were also contained in the agreement for all contracts signed after Sept. 1, 1971. Operation Match had offered and executed contracts ranging in cost up to \$595 and for a three-year duration.

Although Operation Match entered into the agreement without admitting a violation of law, the company paid \$250 in costs to the state, according to Lefkowitz.

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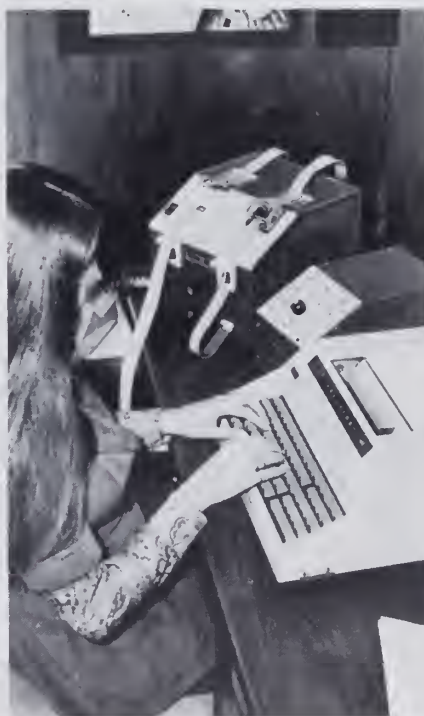
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The Computer Caravan regional computer users' forum and exposition.

Are Vital Records Secure at Center? Establish Backup

TORONTO, Ont. — A simple way to determine the security of your computer system is to check it against the following checklist of security "musts" concerning the vital records program:

- Have the internal audit department determine the specific importance and sensitivity of all records.
- Assign responsibilities to assure that information which is necessary to reconstruct the vital records of the organization is always up-to-date and readily available.
- Have the internal audit department designate the files to be considered vital to the organization and, therefore, to be protected by:
 - On-site protection, such as three-generation backup for magnetic tapes, vaults or special filing cabinets.
 - Duplication of records onto media such as paper, magnetic tape or microfilm.
 - Maintain an inventory of vital information needed to recreate data and operate a backup facility (for example, vital applications, equipment configuration, engineering change levels, operating system and version, program library, data files, programs and program documentation, operating documentation, supplies and other materials required for immediate recovery processing).
 - As new systems are created and existing systems altered, create new backup for these programs and the associated documentation promptly, and store it at the backup location.

This checklist was compiled by DCF Systems Ltd., 74 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., M5C 2A5.

Raised Hoods Bring Raised Eyebrows... And Raised Arms

LEVITTOWN, Pa. — Raised hoods... raised eyebrows... raised arms.

That was the sequence of events here when an apartment complex resident reported two men raising hoods on several cars in the parking lot to the Middletown Township Police Department. Patrols dispatched to the area apprehended the men and charged them with prowling.

National Crime Information Center checks made through the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network (Clean) indicated one of the arrested men was wanted by a county sheriff in a nearby state for failure to return a rented motor vehicle and by a Pennsylvania county court for failing to appear for trial on a charge of possession of drugs.

The man was held at the county prison to face charges and await extradition.



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PURFLEET, ESSEX, England - A minicomputer with 12K words of memory and 500K characters of disk storage is controlling inventory and stock movement in an automated warehouse here.

At Van Den Berghs & Jurgens Ltd., the mini controls the movement of pallets holding food products in an 11-level warehouse designed to handle 70 pallet inputs per hour and 85 pallet outputs per hour, 24-hours-a-day.

Products arrive in the warehouse from an adjacent manufacturing plant or other Van Den Berghs plants. The pallets are assembled by product, and a punched card containing an identification code for each product is attached to each pallet as it is loaded onto a conveyor belt.

An elevator takes each pallet from the conveyor to the third level of the warehouse, where it is stopped briefly outside an office. There an operator collects the punched card from the pallet and feeds it into a card reader linked to the minicomputer.

To provide a check on keypunch accuracy, the operator reads the product code printed on the

boxes on the pallet and types this code on the keyboard of a visual display terminal. If the two codes are identical, the computer activates the machinery to move the pallet into the stacking area. If there is a mismatch the operator controls the number entered into the computer.

The mini allocates a position to the ingoing pallet in one of the aisles of the warehouse. One of four cranes then takes the pallet from the input conveyor and places it in the position allocated in the stack.

The allocation function is "intelligent" to the extent that the computer checks its files for requests for products to be sent to the truck-loading bays. If an incoming pallet contains that product, the computer directs the crane to stack it in the empty position nearest the output conveyor, thus minimizing necessary movement.

The position of each of the 4,048 pallets in the stack is recorded on the Honeywell H316's disk files, which are automatically updated as pallets are assembled, stacked and removed.

Each day Van Den Berghs' transportation department prepares a list of deliveries due the next day. All invoices and other documents are generated by the company's central computer installation.

A summary paper tape is prepared every evening with details of the next day's truck loads, and a load number is allocated to each truck.

**'Boob Tube' Welcomes
Another Watcher**

OTTAWA, Ont. - Will Neilsen ever consult computers for their opinions on TV shows before compiling the ratings?

Probably not, but the Canadian Radio-Television Commission (CRTC) is programming a computer to watch, analyze and classify shows.

Under a CRTC grant, Dr. David C. Coll is working along the lines of Australian research which indicated that different types of programs had distinctive patterns of action. For instance, a talk show would have relatively little action whereas a western would characteristically have a lot of movement on the screen.

Coll plans to have a computer store a digitized image of 65,000 points on a television screen. Every few seconds a new television image will be compared with the stored image to see how much change has occurred.

Vacation Deal Investigated

CW West Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Calif. - The state attorney general's office is investigating a vacation promotion deal involving computer-selected winners.

Letters sent to Californians by the Market Development Corp. of Cincinnati, Ohio, offered \$250 vacation certificates for winners chosen by a computer.

Before a winner could receive a certificate, however, he had to pay \$15. He then got a vacation certificate for two to Las Vegas, Disney World or Miami Beach - without transportation - to attend presentations on land development.

It was reported by the Cincinnati Better Business Bureau that all the sweepstakes certificates had the same number.

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Total Installed Base of \$12.23 Billion

IBM, Honeywell and ICL Rank Top Three in Europe

By Molly Upton
Of the CW Staff

LONDON - IBM, Honeywell and International Computers Ltd. are the leaders in installed DP bases in Europe, according to a study by *EDP Europa Report (EDP/ER)* published by IDC Europa Ltd.

Although the large firms rank one, two and three for Europe as a whole, there are several variations in ranking within the individual countries.

IBM, however, ranks first in each of the eight countries and regions in the report.

Total installed base in Europe at the end of 1972 was \$12.23 billion, the report indicated.

In the UK and West Germany, Honeywell ranks third and Univac fourth, with second place going to ICL in the UK and to Siemens in Germany.

Honeywell moves to second place in France, with an installed base valued at \$460 million, followed by Control Data Corp., \$122 million, and Univac, \$120 million as of the end of 1972.

Honeywell retains second place in Italy with \$148 million, and Benelux with \$94 million, while Univac is number two in Switzerland with \$66 million, and Scandinavia with \$80 million.

Control Data Corp. also gained second place in Switzerland, with \$45 million out of a total installed base valued at \$497 million.

The highest ranking achieved by Burroughs was fifth, both in the UK with \$121 million worth of equipment, and France with \$83 million.

NCR's best ranking was fifth place in Italy, with \$23 million in equipment.

Outside of their native territories, ICL's and Siemens' market shares dropped drastically. ICL managed fifth in Scandinavia, with an installed base valued at \$46 million out of a total of \$975 million, while Siemens gained a third in the Benelux, with \$66 million out of a country with \$736 million worth of DP equipment.

West Germany, although it has a relatively low EDP/GNP ratio (installed base: gross national product), ranks first among European nations in terms of the total value of its installed DP base, according to the report. A low EDP/GNP ratio indicates sizable potential market growth. West Germany's is 1.30, compared with 1.33 for Europe as a whole and 2.5 for the more computerized U.S., according to the report.

In terms of individual countries in Europe, West Germany ranks fifth in its EDP/GNP ratio, with the UK, Switzerland, other countries (such as Spain, Austria, Portugal, Greece and Ireland) and Italy preceding it in that order.

The value of Germany's installed base is \$3.06 billion, while that of the UK is \$2.78 billion and France, \$3.59 billion, the report indicated.

Patterns of hardware ownership vary in Europe according to country, with Switzerland leading all others in percentage of the number of CPUs purchased, 69%, and the value of CPU purchased, 68%.

The UK ranks second in both categories, with 58% of its machines purchased and

53% of the value of its units purchased.

Italy ranks first in the percentage of CPUs rented, 81%, followed by France, 75%, and West Germany, 70%.

Looking at the installed base of all of Europe according to industry, manufacturing leads with \$4.36 billion of equip-

ment, or over a quarter of the total \$12.23 billion installed base, according to the report.

Miscellaneous business services ranks second with \$1.7 billion worth of equipment, and banking is third with \$1.44 billion. Federal government is fourth with \$1.05 billion.

Memorex Sues IBM for Over \$3 Billion

SANTA CLARA, Calif. - Memorex Corp., while not the first of the independents to file an antitrust suit against IBM after the Telex decision, has nevertheless filed for the largest amount so far, in excess of \$3 billion.

The Memorex complaints charge IBM with monopolizing the market for leased peripheral products through the use of non-payment agreements which the complaints say have become the standard in the industry.

Individual complaints were filed on behalf of Memorex Corp., ILC Peripherals, its leasing subsidiary, and several foreign subsidiaries.

Damages claimed before trebling are \$750 million by Memorex, \$100 million by ILC and \$200 million for foreign subsidiaries.

An IBM spokesman said, "We believe the charges are without foundation. Some of the allegations appear to be based on the judge's ruling in the Telex case. We believe that ruling to be erroneous and have been granted an expedited appeal."

The Memorex complaints allege that since IBM assumes the risks of ownership and financing the peripheral products after they've been acquired by the user, "consequently IBM's competitors also are compelled to assume the risks of ownership and risks of financing their products."

Because ILC, Memorex and other competitors do not have the financial backing

available to IBM to support such a program, they "have been severely damaged and virtually excluded from the market for leases," the complaint charges.

Other charges more closely parallel those made by Telex, charging that IBM instituted "drastic price reductions" to eliminate competition.

The suits also charge that IBM, through various tactics, forced customers to stop using Memorex products.

In addition, the suits charge IBM with illegally withholding design specifications

of interfaces.

Because of these practices, Memorex claimed it lost revenue and profit, its growth has been "drastically curtailed" and its "ability to secure equity financing or debt financing at reasonable interest rates has been greatly reduced with the result that Memorex's scale of operations has been drastically reduced, product programs have been abandoned and new programs couldn't be commenced." In July Memorex announced it was abandoning its mainframe manufacturing operations.

Most IBM Documents Privileged, Special Court Group Concludes

By E. Drake Lundell Jr.
Of the CW Staff

NEW YORK - IBM has won a victory in Federal District Court here allowing it to keep several thousand pages of privileged documents in its case with the government.

At question in this action was the work product of several IBM task forces, which the firm claimed had been set up solely to help its outside attorneys and therefore deserved to be protected under attorney-client privilege.

However, the government had argued that these task forces - and the work conducted by Hilary Faw as director of the IBM Office of Business Practices - were used to run the IBM business and not solely for legal purposes.

A group of special masters detailed by Judge David Edelstein to study these documents has concluded that they are subject to the attorney-client privilege and therefore should not be turned over to the government with a few minor exceptions.

However, their ruling does not affect the 1,200 documents Edelstein has already ordered IBM to turn over to the government and for which he has fined IBM \$150,000 daily for its failure to comply.

IBM is currently appealing that fine for contempt of court.

The special masters noted, "IBM asserts

that the various task forces and the Office of Business Practices were established at the request of counsel and consisted of IBM businessmen who were detailed to the task forces in order to educate the attorneys about the computer business, and that all this activity was in anticipation of litigation."

However, they noted, "The government, in response, argues that the documents generated by these task forces may have involved lawyers but were created for business purposes, i.e., to aid IBM executives in making decisions which would enhance IBM's competitive position in the computer business."

"A perusal of the documents," they added, "could support either position since the documents, on their face, could be used for either business or litigation, or indeed, for both purposes."

In every case, the masters found the task forces were for the sole purpose of preparing litigation.

But they noted those documents had already been turned over to the government.

The special masters noted that "even though privileged as a work product, these documents may be reached if the government can demonstrate to the masters that it 'has substantial need of the material' and that it 'is unable without undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent of the material by other means.'"

Teale Contract Signed But Vendors Protest

CW West Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Calif. - A two-year \$19.9 million contract with IBM for the Stephen P. Teale Consolidated Data Center has been signed, but not without protest and a hint of future problems.

At a hearing last week independent vendors protested before the State Assembly Ways and Means Committee about the tactics of IBM in securing the negotiated contract.

The committee took no action, although it could propose withholding future funding in next year's state budget rendering the contract inoperative.



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Report Pushes For Indigenous Canadian DP Industry

OTTAWA, Ont. - The Canadian Government should take several steps toward promoting an indigenous computer industry, according to a report issued by the Science Council of Canada.

Through a system of grants in aid, the government should encourage the manufacture of minicomputers and peripherals, the report stated.

Canada, the report conceded, lacks the resources to manufacture mainframes. Canadian firms should therefore try to establish equity participation in multinational mainframe firms, as an alternative to establishing a mainframe industry on its own.

Words for Multinationals

Multinational firms, however, came in for some criticism, being blamed for a "retardation of the technical and managerial sophistication of the computer industry in Canada," according to the report.

Subsidiaries are at an advantage since they can obtain technological aid from their parent companies, while Canadian-

owned companies must build their own research and development facilities.

More attention should be focused on the service bureau sector. Although two-

International Roundup

thirds of the 140 bureaus are Canadian-owned, these receive less than one-sixth of the business in the field, the report said.

Special Provisions

The government should make special provisions under the tariff regulations and Excise Tax Act for the use and export of Canadian hardware and software, according to the report.

Reduction or elimination of the current 12% federal sales tax was recommended for computer equipment.

The report criticized the government-sponsored Program for the Advance-

ment of Industrial Technology for not considering software as a product needing support in the same way hardware does.

Canada should set up a software "clearinghouse" to detail all software available in Canada.

Canada ranks seventh in both number and value of installed computers and second in terms of the ratio of computers to people, and the Canadian industry is growing at 16% a year, the report also noted.

Univac to Expand Aussie Market

SYDNEY, Australia - Univac has begun a five-year plan to double its market share here to at least 15% and gain the number two spot, ahead of ICL, Control Data Australia and Honeywell, according to a report in the *Australian Financial Review*.

At present, Univac is the number five supplier in Australia, with an installed base worth \$42.1 million and 7.8% of the market, according to a market estimate.

IBM leads with \$341.8 million of installed equipment and 42.2% of the market; ICL is second with a value of \$105.3 million and 13% of the market; and CDA with a value of \$97.2 million and 12% of

the Australian market.

Honeywell, according to the breakdown, ranks fourth with an installed value of \$81 million and 10% of the market.

Univac's plans include recruiting three or four experienced computer salesmen by the end of the year, the report said.

Commercial Sales

Bill Wells, director of marketing, said Univac would concentrate more on commercial sales rather than on government and educational areas, with its new 90 Series computers, and to a lesser extent with its 1100 CPUs.

Wells felt Univac had reached its lowest ebb in Australia "about June" this year, and the company's prospects were now on the rise, he said, though Univac would not jump back as a major force in Australian DP overnight.

If you miss IFIP '74 you'll have to wait until 1977 to catch up with the rest of the world.

The next triennial IFIP Congress will meet in Stockholm, Sweden during the week of August 5-10, 1974. Everything will be under one roof. Both the technical program and equipment exhibition will be held at St. Erik's Fair, site of the 1972 Nobel Prize ceremony. It's a rare opportunity to share the world's progress in information processing.

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For registration and travel information write to: U.S. Committee for IFIP Congress '74, Box 426, New Canaan, Connecticut 06840.

Exhibitors write to:

Arthur Hutt, IFIP '74 Exhibits Chairman, Bowery Savings Bank, 110 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017 (212) 697-1414



International Federation for Information Processing

Scandinavian Banks Sign for TTYs, Minis

HELSINKI, Finland - Savings banks in four Scandinavian countries have submitted an order for \$32 million worth of teller terminals and minicomputers to Datasaab, a division of Saab-Scania.

The order is for more than 6,000 teller terminals and almost 215 Datasaab D5 minicomputers and stems from a joint development project in which the banks agreed on detailed specifications. An association formed by the EDP organizations of the banks to deal with common DP problems, Nordisk Spardata, aided in the project.

About 1,000 terminals are already in operation in the four countries, and completion of the order is expected before the end of 1975.

Up to seven terminals can be connected with a local minicomputer and branch offices can be linked on-line to a CPU at the head office.

IBM Business Volume Gains Down Under

SYDNEY, Australia - IBM Australia's business volume is currently running at more than double the company's comparative performance for the same year-ago period, according to Dr. Frank Barr-David, director of DP marketing.

Barr-David cited renewed Federal Government buying from late last year and renewed commercial buying this year as the main reasons for the improvement.

IBM Australia is said to be "fascinated" by the future terminal-oriented market here, more so than prospects for data services or educational business. Calculations of the needs for the bank, supermarket and department and retail store markets have been estimated at around \$200 million over the next five years.



Alpex Computer Sues Pitney Bowes

NEW YORK - Alpex Computer Corp. has filed suit in the U.S. Court for Southern District of New York on its own behalf and on behalf of Pitney Bowes-Alpex (PB-A)

PB to Service

PB-A Customers

STAMFORD, Conn. - Pitney Bowes (PB) has notified customers of Pitney Bowes-Alpex (PB-A) equipment that it will continue to provide maintenance to which customers were entitled under warranty or service maintenance agreements with PB-A.

In addition, the firm reassured customers it would make special service efforts during the peak Christmas season, and would continue to retrofit or replace equipment as necessary to bring it up to contract specifications, the spokesman added.

PB is offering a maintenance agreement that will provide field service, spare parts and replacement parts, and for ongoing mechanical and software systems support for a fixed term at "competitive prices."

PB told customers that virtually all key employees in the PB-A field service organization have transferred to the PB payroll.

against Pitney Bowes, Inc. (PB) and seven of the firm's officers and directors.

The claim seeks to recover \$75 million on behalf of Alpex and \$150 million on behalf of PB-A and to require defendants to account for damages alleged to have been caused the plaintiffs.

A PB spokesman said the firm denies all allegations and sees no basis for the suit.

The suit charged that PB induced Alpex to transfer to the joint company its Spice point-of-sale system and that PB acquired stock and obtained operational control of PB-A, excluding Alpex and its representatives from the business and affairs of PB-A.

Furthermore, the suit alleged, PB wasted and diverted assets of

PB-A, "failed and peremptorily refused to make reasonable efforts, or permit others to attempt to dispose of the business or assets of PB-A, as a viable alternative to terminating the business of PB-A."

The PB spokesman said PB, before the decision to unwind the business of PB-A, had looked for an additional partner or buyer, and there were no takers.

The firm is talking with International Computers Ltd. about the possible sale of Pitney Bowes Data Systems, the European marketing subsidiary of PB-A.

PB is seeking to sell off PB-A either as an entity or in parts. "We'll sell whatever we can," he said.

Expansions

Datum, Inc. has moved its general offices, divisions and subsidiaries to new corporate headquarters at 1363 State College Blvd., Anaheim, Calif.

Auto-Trol Corp. has moved to enlarged facilities at 5650 N. Pecos St., Denver, Colo.

GTE Information Systems has opened a manufacturing facility for the expanded production of the IS/1000 Series, doubling its

administrative and marketing space. GTE is at LaPalma Ave., Anaheim, Calif.

Hewlett-Packard has opened a 162,000-sq-ft addition which doubles the size of the division headquarters in Palo Alto, Calif.

On-Line Systems, Inc. has opened branch offices at 1900 Sulphur Road, Baltimore, Md., and 15666 Snow Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

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REAL-TIME DEVELOPMENT \$12K-\$14K

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COBOL PROGRAMMER \$11K-\$14K

Applications experience with DOS to learn OS on a 370/165 with MVT-HASP. Looking for 1-3 yrs experience with an exposure to general MIS Applications. Continual IBM schooling will be provided.

LOGICAL DESIGN ENGINEERS TO \$20K

A great number of our client companies have critical needs for experienced digital logic design engineers. Opportunities exist for Entry Level Engineers through to project management. Our search is keyed into exposure to mini computer interface processor design peripheral design, and total computer systems configuration. Any assembly language a plus BSEE/MSEE preferred.

CICS SYSTEMS/PROGRAMMER

Local #128 user is urgently seeking an individual who could make a contribution in putting up the Customer Information Control System Package developed by IBM. Experience with B-TAM or other communication accessing techniques will suffice. BAL S/360/370 needed. This is a non defense manufacturing environment.

MANUFACTURING TEST \$8K-\$12K

Systems test techs to test and trouble shoot complex digital logic assemblies and systems. Knowledge of assembly language a definite plus. 8-12K depending on experience.

RJE or ON LINE DATA \$13K-\$18K

Experience with design and implementation of a large data management system using large scale 360/370 OS hardware new project. Applicants must have experience with data base language.

DIAGNOSTIC PROGRAMMER TRAINEES \$10K-\$14K

If you are presently working in field service and/or final systems test and have used machine language programming for diagnostic testing and debugging of computer systems and have a desire to develop in this fast growing technical area a well known local computer company would like to speak to you about being a diagnostic programming professional.

FIELD SERVICES \$14K-\$18K

Regional Manager slots open. ASEE to BSEE - Combination of experience in: Mini computer, and analog/digital circuit experience. Instrumentation experience and 2-4 yrs of field service background.

COMPILER DEVELOPMENT \$15K-\$21K

Background should include development with CODASYL, POLYTRAN, ALGOL, FORTRAN or RPG with related subsets and utilities. Other language process on experiences will be considered. Knowledge of V/M concepts (TENEX-MULTICS) on large data bases needed for communications specification purposes. BS and/or MA in EE or computer science ideal.

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COMPUTER SYSTEMS ENGINEERS TO \$19K

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We currently have three clients in the Boston area seeking individuals with an up-to-date interest in current scientific programming developments. Good machine language and/or Fortran backgrounds are desired with a knowledge of medium and small scale scientific computers. Candidates with the above qualifications and interests in Computer Graphics, Real-Time Communications and/or minicomputer based systems are urged to respond immediately.

ANALOG CIRCUIT DESIGN \$13K-\$20K

Local positions exist at several levels for analog circuit designers. Development areas now searching for talent are instrumentation process control, medical, guidance and navigational, OCR equipment, phototypesetting and test equipment systems.

PDP-11 PROGRAMMING/ANALYST \$14K-\$18K

Experience with machine language on any of the following hardware: Novas, Raytheon 703, 704, H-316, 516, H-P 2100, Fox 1 or 2. Individuals hired will work on a 5 man project. Reporting to software manager. Areas of involvement will include terminal control, message switching and general I/O work. Bisynchronous communications concepts will be used. Education background in Math, EE or Computer Science preferred.

DIGITAL LOGIC DESIGN \$13K-\$18K

Local opportunities exist from Entry Level to Project Engineer levels for logic designers. Positions available in many new product development groups involved in intelligent data terminals, control instrumentation, mini computer systems, point of sale devices, computer peripherals, medical instrumentation, and word processing systems. Contact us for additional input as it is too lengthy to list.

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Contracts

Electronic Memories and Magnetics Corp.'s Computer Products Division has been awarded a contract to furnish memory for eight IBM 370/155 computers currently in use by six state agencies and universities in Texas.

Data 100 Corp. has signed a contract with the U.S. Forest Service for the lease of up to 35 Model 78 remote batch terminals over a five-year period.

Shared Medical Systems Corp. has signed contracts with six hospitals to provide them with data communications programs, including a financial management system.

Logicon, Inc. has been awarded a contract by the Air Force Space and Missile Systems Organization for software development and analysis on the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Command Data Buffer system.

Computer Sciences Corp. has received a contract from the Naval Electronics Laboratory Center, San Diego, to provide operations research and systems analysis services.

Lockheed Electronics Co., Inc. has received a contract from Western Electric Co. for microfilm retrieval systems to be used for directory assistance.

GTE Information Systems, Inc. has been awarded a five-year contract for the lease of currently installed stock quotation terminals and equipment and for the development of a nationwide brokerage data communications network by the firm of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

Informatics, Inc. has received a contract from George Washington University to provide on-line computer-based retrieval services for the Population Information Program.

Future Metalworking Gains Laid to DP

ANN ARBOR, Mich. — Increased use of computers will play an important role in raising the level of productivity and cost effectiveness in the U.S. metalworking industries.

A panel of manufacturing personnel from metalworking industries, in conjunction with the University of Michigan, forecast production advancements to 1988.

Increased Productivity Needed

It is essential, they found, that these industries, which account for one fourth of the gross national product, increase their productivity to ward off foreign

competition.

The predictions fall into the general categories of organizational methods, systems engineering, equipment developments, and computer hardware and software.

- By 1977 — Programmer time per part will be reduced by 25%.

- By 1978 — About 25% of all equipment failures will be detected and diagnosed by on-line software.

- By 1980 — Instantaneous computer displays comparing scheduled versus actual conditions will be employed in 25% of all manufacturing operations.

More than 25% of all machine loading

and scheduling will be done with computers.

A new breed of production manager, familiar with computer methodology, will be commonplace.

One-fourth of new machine tools will have adaptive controls as standard equipment.

Total Systems

About 25% of all new purchases will be total systems, purchased from a single source.

- By 1982 — One-fourth of all formed parts will be generated by complete software systems that optimize product, tool and process considerations.

One-fourth of all tools and dies will be engineered and/or designed with computer graphics.

The production labor required per unit output of discrete part production will have decreased by 25%.

- By 1983 — On-line gaging will be included on at least 25% of all new machine tools.

The best attainable machine tool accuracy will have improved by 50%.

Storage

- By 1985 — More than 50% of all records, drawings, etc. will be stored in computer memory and accessed by automatic drafting equipment.

- By 1988 — A 10% to 20% reduction in intermediate level management, per unit of work, will result from advances in information networks.

Approximately 25% of all manufactured parts will be produced and inspected for an entire shift without human intervention.

The 42-page report is available from the University of Michigan's Industrial Development Division, 2200 Bonisteel Blvd., 48105, for \$5.

Electronics...New Energy Saver?

PLAINSVIEW, N.Y. — Electronics can play a significant role in making more efficient use of available energy, according to E. Floyd Kvamme, vice-president, marketing, for National Semiconductor Corp.

The development of electronic systems for consumer and commercial uses is on the upswing and most of these products will use less energy, he said.

"These are not 'pie in the sky' applications five to 10 years away, they are in development now for the 1974 and 1975 markets," he said.

"The recent development of low-cost microprocessors (minicomputers on an 8-1/2 inch by 11 inch circuit card) will permit room-by-room heating and lighting system controls for large buildings which will allow much more efficient use of power than by present large-area thermostatic methods.

"This system has already been developed by a major manufacturer," he added.

"In the DP industry, the use of semiconductor, rather than core memory, will

cut power consumption by 50% in large mainframe computers," he said.

"In mass transit, computerized bus systems in development will allow portal-to-portal transport and greatly increase consumer usage.

"Microprocessors in local power stations will monitor energy continually, not only making more efficient use of energy but averting large-scale brown or blackouts," Kvamme said.

"For example, electronic fuel injection and ignition systems on 1975 automobiles are expected to produce an average 40% savings on fuel consumption.

On a recent fuel injection test, one manufacturer increased mileage from four to 16 miles per gallon in worst-case stop and start conditions.

"In the home entertainment field, solid-state television and stereo systems consume 50% less power than tube versions.

"In appliances, electronic humidity sensors will automatically shut off dryers when clothes are dried rather than on a timing basis. The same principle will be used in ovens," he predicted.

You'll be in good company at La Caravane Informatique.

The travelling computer users forum and exposition will tour Europe's second largest computer market starting next February in Lyon. And several excellent companies have already reserved one or more booths for the exposition. We'd like to welcome them.

The French Computer Caravan also has an excellent name as co-sponsor — *Zero-Un-Informatique*, a leading computer industry publisher of both a weekly newspaper and a monthly magazine. *Zero-Un-Informatique* will provide local identification and promotion, and will assure that La Caravane Informatique is responsive to the current needs of French computer users, with locally run forums, workshops and seminars.

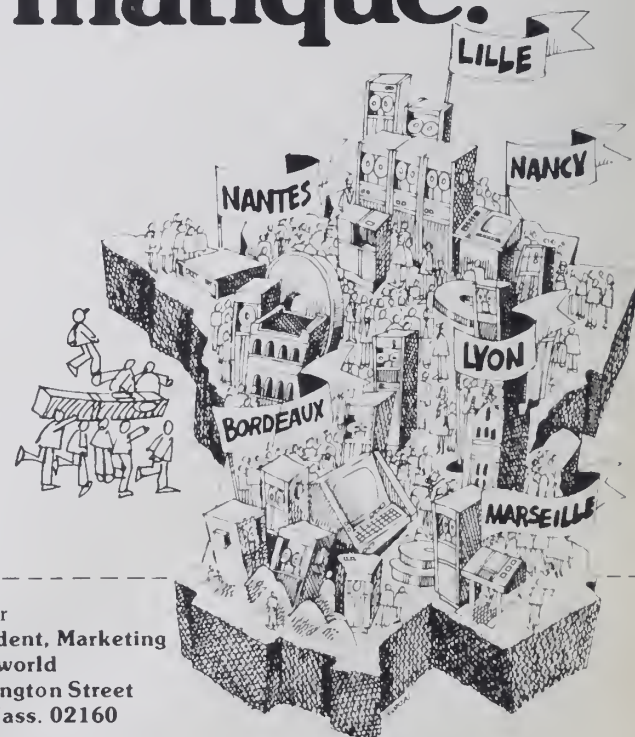
If you're marketing in the rapidly growing French computer market or if you want to be — La Caravane Informatique is a selling tool you shouldn't pass up. Here's the schedule:

Dates	City	Sites
February 26-28	Lyon	Palais de Congres
March 5-7	Marseille	Palais de Congres
March 12-14	Bordeaux	Foire Internationale
March 19-21	Nantes	Foire de Exposition
March 26-28	Lille	Palais de Expositions
April 2-4	Nancy	Palais de Expositions

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CI Notes

HIS NS Operating?

PARIS - The first Honeywell New System (NS) configuration is reportedly in operation at Honeywell-Bull nearby. Individual components of the system were assembled in France, shipped to HIS in Massachusetts for interfacing and system checkout, and the working system was then shipped back to Bull for evaluation.

Industry sources believe the system is the P7 medium-range configuration comparable to the IBM 370/135 and 145. A smaller P6 system is expected also in the NS line.

A larger machine, dubbed the P8 and reportedly designed by HIS in Phoenix, has been scrapped, sources said.

CMI to Install Dot Memory

BOSTON - Cambridge Memories told shareholders at its recent annual meeting it plans to install its first moving magnetic domain (bubble-like dot memory) for use in a virtual storage system in an IBM 370 configuration during the first quarter of this year.

The memory will have a capacity of 25M bits and replace an IBM 2305 fixed-head disk used in fast-page sweeping.

Ampex Lays Off 75

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. Ampex Computer Products Division has laid off about 75 employees, primarily tape engineers.

Ampex Corp. is seeking to sell its 20-acre plant with a 300,000-sq-ft manufacturing facility in Marina Del Rey.

A spokesman said the two moves were unrelated, and that Ampex hoped to lease back space in its plant.

Singer Cuts Back About 200

SAN LEANDRO, Calif. - Singer Co. has laid off about 200 marketing support, engineering and administrative employees here. The plant makes System 10s, Model 925 MDTs point-of-sale terminals and the Model 6800 desktop processor.

Supershorts

Data 100 Corp. has terminated plans to acquire Circuit Science, Inc., maker of printed circuit boards, and Computer Communications, Inc.

Honeywell has shipped the last 6000 system as part of the Worldwide Military Command and Control Systems (Wimmix) contract. To date, Honeywell has installed equipment worth more than \$100 million as part of the contract.

Hoskyns Systems, Inc., the U.S. arm of the British Hoskyns Group, has formed a new subsidiary, Hoskyns Inc., which offers project management and software services.

Cronin Inforex Chief

BURLINGTON, Mass. - The new chief executive officer and chairman of the board at Inforex, Inc. is Timothy C. Cronin, former executive vice-president at Addressograph-Multigraph, Cleveland.

Cronin fills the vacancy created when Thomas Horgan resigned the positions of president and chief executive officer.

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POSITION ANNOUNCEMENTS

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This position entails the programming of administrative applications under the supervision of a senior programmer. Minimum qualifications are a bachelors degree in any discipline and one year of experience in data processing. Work experience can be substituted for the degree requirement. Full benefits package includes four weeks vacation and sixteen paid holidays.

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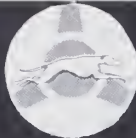
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**Memorex Write-Offs
Mean \$105 Million Loss**

SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Memorex Corp. posted a \$105.3 million loss in the nine months ended Sept. 30, due primarily to half-year write-offs of more than \$97 million, including a \$40 million write-off of the firm's investment in mainframe systems.

The loss for the nine months compares with earnings of \$582,000 or 15 cents a share in the same period last year.

Revenues were up, to \$128.5 million from \$106 million in the year-ago period.

The loss in the third quarter totaled \$3.9 million compared with earnings of \$248,000 or six cents a share in the 1972 quarter. Revenues increased to \$43.2 million from \$36.4 million.

President Laurence L. Spitters said although Memorex's first part of the year had been "uncertain and most disappointing," the firm has reached basic agree-

ments with its creditors, Bank of America and lenders of ILC Peripherals Leasing Corp., regarding restructuring of debt obligations and providing of additional credit facilities.

In addition to the loss due to the termination of the computer systems program, Memorex's half-year report included write-offs of \$37.4 million related to changes-in-accounting policy for research and development costs and lease acquisition costs (adopted in partial recognition of changes in estimated future benefits); revaluation of certain other assets of \$15.6 million; and a \$5.3 million provision for foreign income tax.

"The new arrangements are designed to allow Memorex to carry out a projected operating plan which will continue its operations as a viable, on-going business," Spitters said.

**Scan-Data Nine Months Improved,
Revenues Exceed All of Last Year**

NORRISTOWN, Pa. — Scan-Data Corp. reported improved nine-month earnings with revenues exceeding those for the year in 1972.

The third quarter, although not as strong for the data entry equipment manufacturer as the same period a year ago, contributed substantially to the nine-month earnings. Quarterly earnings totaled \$34,299 or 2 cents a share compared with \$147,254 or 9 cents a share in the year-ago period, when there was a \$42,582 special credit.

Revenues for the quarter also declined, to \$1.8 million from \$2 million in the year-ago period. Sales were off to \$1.4 million from \$1.8 million, but lease revenues rose sharply to \$58,623 from \$32,980 in the year-ago quarter.

For the nine-month period, revenues rose to \$5.1 million from nearly \$4 million a year ago. Sales rose to \$4.1 million

from \$3.3 million and lease revenues climbed to \$130,503 from \$109,334.

Earnings totaled \$49,685 or 3 cents a share compared with a loss of \$568,389 or 44 cents a share a year ago, when a charge of \$259,000 was made for cumulative effect of changing accounting methods for previously deferred marketing and installation expenses.

GA Sets First Quarter Records

LOS ANGELES — General Automation, Inc. set record highs for quarterly earnings and revenues in the first period ended Nov. 3.

At the recent annual meeting here, President Lawrence A. Goshorn attributed the record results to continuing strong demand for the company's com-

**...Toward the
Bottom Line**

puter products and computer-based automation systems. Backlog has risen to \$19.7 million, he noted, an increase of about 150% from the \$8.2 million reported in the same quarter last year.

Earnings reached \$894,000 or 35 cents a share compared with \$725,000 or 34 cents a share, including a \$336,000 or 15 cents a share special credit, in the same quarter last year.

Revenues jumped 104% to \$12 million from \$5.8 million in the year-ago period.

Revenues reported a 25% increase in revenues, to a record high of more than \$7.5 million, with earnings of \$364,000, for the year ended Sept. 2.

Third quarter revenues at Datum rose 49% to \$2.5 million from \$1.7 million a year ago. Earnings climbed 38% to \$133,416 from \$96,756.

Nixdorf Computer AG, German-based parent company of Nixdorf Computer, expects to end the year with a 30% increase in revenues, with most of the increases coming from foreign subsidiaries, including the U.S. operations.

HP Figures Rise

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Hewlett-Packard Co. posted a 38% increase in revenues and a 32% increase in earnings for the year ended Oct. 31.

Earnings for the year totaled \$50.7 million or \$1.89 a share compared with earnings of \$38.5 million or \$1.45 a share a year ago, including a \$1.2 million dollar special credit.

Sales reached \$663.1 million compared with 1972 revenues of \$479 million.

The firm's incoming orders for fiscal 1973 amounted to \$736 million, up 45% over orders of \$506.9 million in 1972.

HP President William R. Hewlett noted these figures are only preliminary and are subject to audit.

Tymshare Earnings Up

CUPERTINO, Calif. — Tymshare, Inc. saw its third quarter earnings jump 76% on a 55% rise in revenues.

Earnings reached \$509,203 or 17 cents a share compared with \$288,619 or 10 cents a share in the same year-ago period.

Revenues rose to \$6.3 million from \$4.1 million in the 1972 quarter.

Nine-month revenues rose to \$17.5 million from \$11.7 million, while earnings reached \$1.4 million or 47 cents a share compared with \$683,461 or 23 cents a share in the year-ago period.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

December 13, 1973

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Earnings Reports

DIGICON			COMPUTER USAGE			WANGCO		
Three Months Ended Oct. 31			Year Ended Sept. 30			Year Ended Sept. 30		
1973	1972		1973	1972		1973	1972	
Shr Ernd	\$26	\$14	Shr Ernd	\$1.07	\$0.57	Shr Ernd	\$1.06	\$0.61
Revenue	4,592,000	2,728,000	Revenue	3,862,284	3,640,897	Revenue	10,680,743	4,599,278
Tax Cred	248,000	20,000	Tax Cred	429,000	233,000	aSpec Cred	51,899	205,000
Earnings	523,000	272,000	Earnings	907,106	498,541	Earnings	1,155,460	510,673

WAVETEK			COMPAC		
Year Ended Sept. 29			Year Ended Sept. 30		
1973	1972		1973	1972	
Shr Ernd	\$71	\$57	Shr Ernd	\$26	\$64
Revenue	8,928,790	6,665,195	Revenue	26,636,000	23,889,000
Earnings	613,150	453,985	Spec Chg	300,000
a-For 53 weeks.			Earnings	270,000	506,000

a-In 1973, from tax-loss carryforward; in 1972, tax credit less loss related to discontinued operations.

ON-LINE SYSTEMS		
Six Months Ended Oct. 31		
1973	1972	
Shr Ernd	\$82	\$30
Revenue	4,365,912	2,950,607
Earnings	661,891	235,060

a-Adjusted for a three-for-two stock split distributed March 7, 1973.

DATA-CONTROL SYSTEMS		
Year Ended Sept. 30		
1973	1972	
Shr Ernd	\$0.05
Revenue	\$5,431,302	5,191,502
Tax Cred	14,500
Earnings	(243,571)	44,386
3 Mo Shr10
Revenue	1,757,302	1,416,502
Tax cred	38,000
Earnings	a(23,571)	89,386

a-Includes \$68,000 provision for inventory adjustments.

DCL		
Three Months Ended Sept. 30		
1973	1972	
bShr Ernd	\$0.09	\$0.09
Revenue	5,587,000	6,645,000
Earnings	365,000	332,000
b9 Mo Shr	.28	.49
Revenue	17,440,000	21,533,000
Earnings	1,020,000	1,872,000

a-Restated. b-Fully diluted.

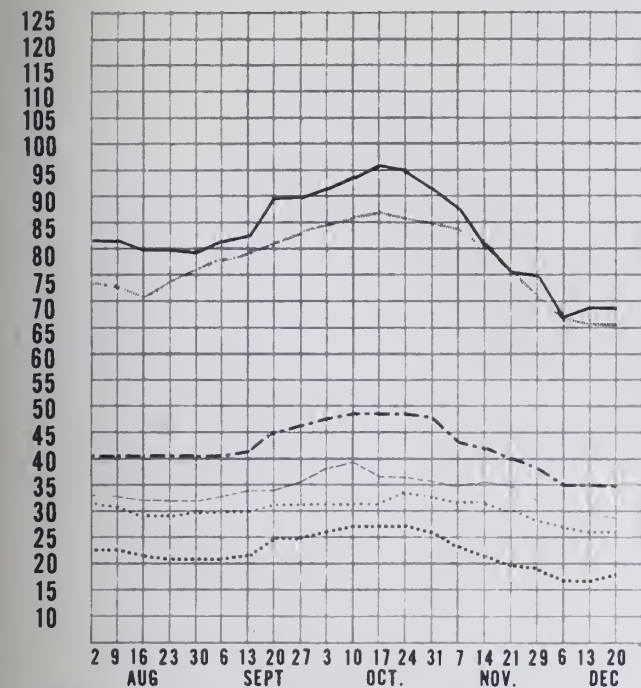
AGS COMPUTERS		
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30		
1973	1972	
Shr Ernd	\$19	\$19
Revenue	1,499,108	936,840
Earnings	81,356	81,387

BOOTHE COMPUTER		
Three Months Ended Sept. 30		
1973	1972	
Revenue	\$10,613,000	\$12,718,000
Loss	9,304,000	13,572,000
9 Mo Rev	35,218,000	40,714,000
Spec Cred	a1,148,000
Loss	11,210,000	12,334,000

a-Gain on sale of stock subsidiaries.

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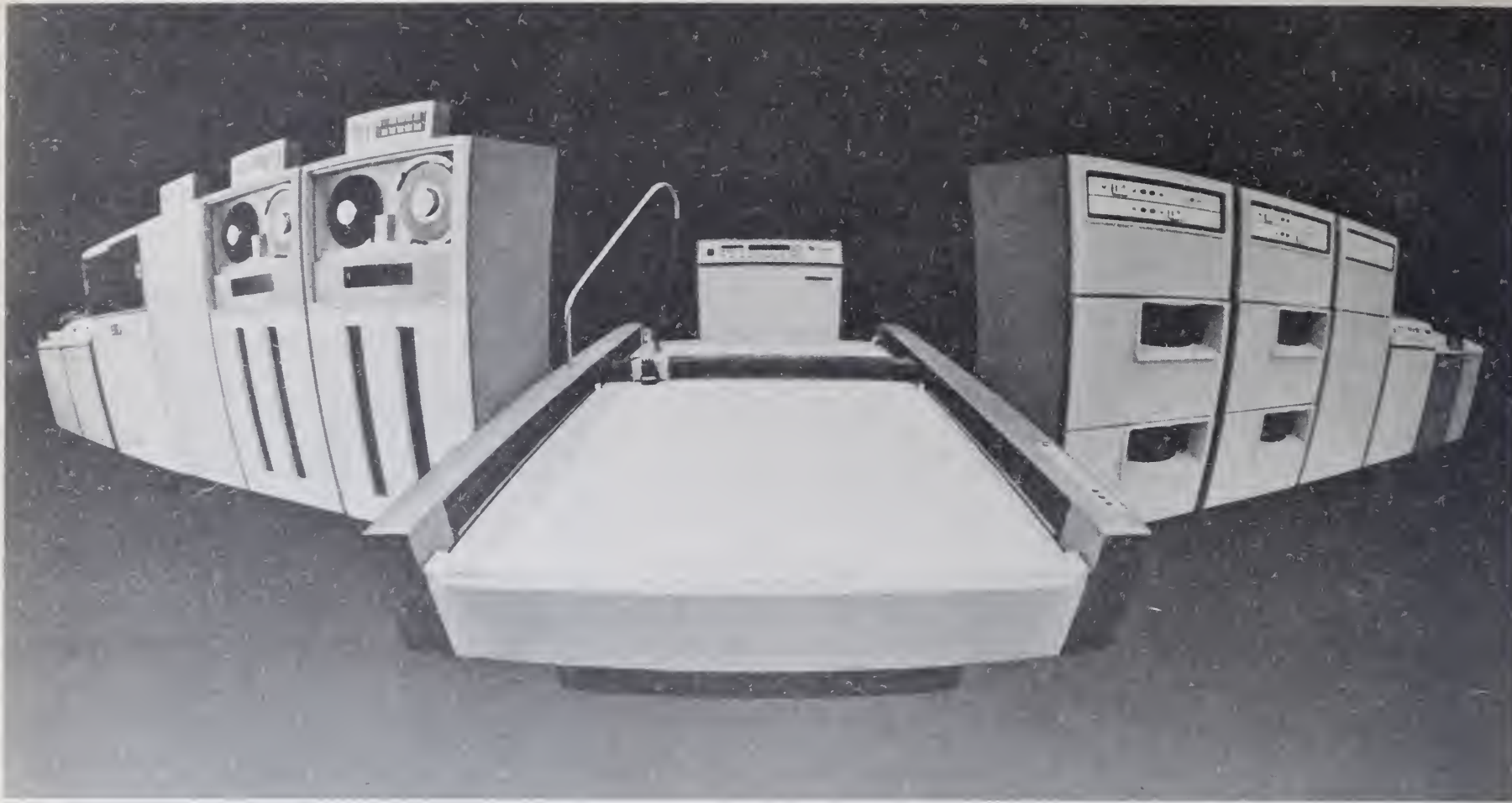
F X C H	PRICE				
	1973 RANGE	CLOSE DEC 19	WEEK NET	WEEK PCT	WEEK CHNGE
(1) 1973 CHNGE CHNGE					
COMPUTER SYSTEMS					
N BURROUGHS CORP	192-252	198 7/8	-5 7/8	-2.8	
N COLLINS RADIO	16-26	24 3/4	0	0.0	
N COMPUTER AUTOMATION	5-20	12 7/8	+4	+45.0	
N CONTROL DATA CORP	31-62	35	+2 5/8	+8.1	
N DATA GENERAL CORP	28-49	33 1/2	+2	+6.3	
N DATAPoint CORP	10-21	13 1/2	+1	+8.0	
N DIGITAL COMP CONTROL	2-6	2 5/8	0	0.0	
N DIGITAL EQUIPMENT	73-117	92 1/2	+5 3/4	+6.6	
N ELECTRONIC ASSOC.	2-9	2 3/8	-1/2	-17.3	
N ELECTRONIC ENGINEER	6-14	9	+3/8	+4.3	
N FOXPOPO	23-48	42 3/4	+1 1/2	+3.6	
N GENERAL AUTOMATION	22-55	33	+3 1/2	+11.8	
N GRI COMPUTER CORP	1-3	1/2	-1/4	-33.3	
N HEWLETT-PACKARD CO	73-99	76 1/2	-3/8	-0.4	
N HONEYWELL INC	71-139	73 3/4	+1 1/4	+1.7	
N IBM	240-340	250 3/4	+1/8	0.0	
N INTERDATA INC	7-14	8 3/8	+1/8	+1.5	
N MICRODATA CORP	2-10	2 3/4	-3/8	-12.0	
N NCR	27-46	30 3/4	-3/4	-2.3	
N RAYTHEON CO	22-35	28	+1/2	+1.8	
N SINGER CO	36-74	35 1/2	-1 5/8	-4.3	
N SPERRY RAND	36-56	43	+5/8	+1.4	
N SYSTEMS ENG. LABS	1-8	1 3/8	-1/8	-8.3	
N TRFAS INSTRUMENTS	83-138	99 1/8	-7/8	-0.8	
N ULTIMATE SYSTEMS INC	1-11	1 1/4	-1/4	-16.6	
N VARIAN ASSOCIATES	10-20	11 3/8	+3/4	+7.0	
N WANG LABS.	13-34	18	+1	+5.8	
N XFROX CORP	119-169	127 1/2	+3 7/8	+3.1	
LEASING COMPANIES					
A ROOTHE COMPUTER	1-5	1 1/8	0	0.0	
A PRESNAN COMP.	1-2	2	0	0.0	
A COMISCO INC	4-17	5 1/8	+1/2	+10.8	
A COMMERCE GROUP CORP	3-4	3 1/4	+1/8	+4.0	
A COMPUTER EXCHANGE	1-1	1/8	-1/4	-66.6	
A COMPUTER INVESTORS GRP	2-8	2 1/8	+1/8	+6.2	
A COMP. INSTALLATIONS	1-2	1	0	0.0	
A OATRONIC RENTAL	2-3	1 1/2	0	0.0	
A OCL INC	0-3	1/2	0	+14.1	
A DEARBORN-STORM	12-26	14 1/4	-1/2	-3.3	
N OFP INC	3-9	2 7/8	+1/8	+4.5	
N PDP RESOURCES	1-3	3 1/8	0	0.0	
A GRANITE MGT	2-6	3	+1/4	+9.0	
A GREYHOUND COMPUTER	3-6	3	-1/8	-4.0	
A ITEL	4-12	4	+1/8	+3.2	
N LEASCO CORP	8-18	10 1/4	-1/8	-1.2	
N LFASCO CORP	1-8	1 1/8	0	0.0	
O ELECTRO MGT INC	1-2	1/8	-1/8	-50.0	
O NRG INC	3-15	4 1/2	+1 1/8	+33.3	
A PIONEER TEX CORP	4-8	4	0	0.0	
A ROCKWOOD COMPUTER	1-3	5/8	-1/8	-16.6	
N U.S. LEASING	16-36	17 3/4	+1 1/2	+9.2	

F X C H	PRICE				
	1973 RANGE	CLOSE DEC 19	WEEK NET	WEEK PCT	WEEK CHNGE
(1) 1973 CHNGE CHNGE					
SOFTWARE & EDP SERVICES					
O ADVANCED COMP TECH	1-2	1 1/4	-1/8	-9.0	
A APPLIED DATA RES.	2-4	1 3/4	-1/8	-6.6	
O APPLIFO LOGIC	1-3	1/2	+1/4	+100.0	
N AUTOMATIC DATA PROC	39-94	55 3/4	+1 3/4	+3.2	
O BRANON APPLIED SYST	1-1	1/2	0	0.0	
O CENTRAL DATA SYSTEMS	3-9	3 1/4	0	0.0	
O COMPUTER DIMENSIONS	2-5	1 1/2	-1/2	-25.0	
O COMPUTER DYNAMICS	1-2	1/2	0	0.0	
O COMPUTER HORIZONS	1-6	2 1/4	+1/4	+12.5	
O COMPUTEX NETWORK	1-5	1	-1/8	-11.1	
N COMPUTER SCIENCES	2-6	2 1/8	0	0.0	
O COMPUTER TASK GROUP	1-2	1/2	-1/4	-33.3	
O COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	1-3	1/2	0	0.0	
O COMPUTER USAGE	3-9	3 3/4	0	0.0	
O COMRESS	1-2	1/4	0	0.0	
O COMSHARE	2-9	2 1/8	-1/4	-10.5	
N COPOURA CORP	3-15	3	0	0.0	
O DATATAB	1-4	1	0	0.0	
A ELECT COMP PROG	1-2	1/2	-1/4	-33.3	
N ELECTRONIC DATA SYS.	22-56	22 1/8	-2 3/8	-9.6	
O INFORMATIONAL INC	1-2	1/2	0	0.0	
O INFORMATICS	2-6	5 1/4	0	0.0	
N I.O.A. DATA CORP	1-1	3/8	0	0.0	
O IPS COMPUTER MARKET	1-5	7/8	-1/8	-12.5	
O KEANE ASSOCIATES	3-5	2 1/2	0	0.0	
O KEYDATA CORP	4-12	4 1/2	-1/4	-5.2	
O LOGICON	2-7	2 1/4	-1/8	-5.2	
A MANAGEMENT DATA	1-5	1 3/8	0	0.0	
O NATIONAL CSS INC	18-42	25	-1/2	-1.9	
O NATIONAL COMPUTER CO	1-1	3/8	0	0.0	
O NATIONAL INFO SRVCS	1-2	3/8	0	0.0	
P ON LINE SYSTEMS INC	12-25	23 1/4	-3/4	-3.1	
N PLANNING RESEARCH	2-7	2 1/4	+1/8	+5.8	
O PROGRAMMING METHODS	17-25	17	0	0.0	
O PROGRAMMING & SYS	1-1	1/2	0	0.0	
O RAPIDATA INC	3-24	3 3/8	+1/8	+3.8	
O SCIENTIFIC COMPUTERS	1-3	5/8	0	0.0	
O SIMPLICITY COMPUTER	1-4	1 1/4	-3/8	-23.0	
O TRS COMPUTER CENTERS	2-7	5 1/4	0	0.0	
O TCC INC	1-1	1/8	0	0.0	
O TYMSHARE INC	6-13	7 1/2	-1	-11.7	
O UNITED DATA CENTER	3-6	3 1/4	+1/4	+8.3	
A URS SYSTEMS	2-8	2 1/2	-1/8	-4.7	
N WYLY CORP	3-11	2 5/8	-3/8	-12.5	

PERIPHERALS & SUBSYSTEMS

N ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULT	9-34	9 3/4	+3/8	+4.0
O ADVANCED MEMORY SYS	4-23	4	-1/4	-5.8
N AMPEX CORP	3-7	3 1/8	-1/4	-7.4
O ANDERSON JACOBSON	2-6	1 3/4	-1/4	-12.5
O REEVE MEDICAL ELFC	5-10	4 1/2	-1/2	-10.0
A ROLTA-REANEX & NEW	6-12	7 3/4	+1/2	+6.8
N RUNKOP-RAMO	6-18	7	+5/8	+9.8
A CALCOMP	5-16	6 3/4	-1 1/4	-15.6
O CAMBRIDGE MEMORIES	8-17	12 1/2	-1	-7.4
O CENTRONICS DATA COMP	13-38	18 1/2	+2 1/4	+13.8
O COEX CORP	8-19	8 1/2	-1/2	-5.5
O COGNITRONICS	1-3	1/2	0	0.0

		PRICE			
X		1973	CLOSE	WEEK	WEEK
C		RANGE	DEC 19	NET	PCT
H		(1)	1973	CHNGE	CHNGE
O	COMPUTER COMMUN.	1- 4	3/8	0	0.0
A	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	1- 3	1 3/8	- 1/4	-15.3
O	COMPUTER MACHINERY	4-13	3 3/4	- 1/2	-11.7
O	COMPUTER TRANSCIVER	1- 6	7/8	+ 1/8	+16.6
N	CONRAC CORP	13- 32	13 3/8	0	0.0
O	DATA ACCESS SYSTEMS	1- 3	1 1/4	0	0.0
O	DATA 100	9-19	9 1/8	- 1/2	-5.1
A	DATA PRODUCTS CORP	2- 5	3	0	0.0
O	DATA RECOGNITION	2- 3	1 1/2	0	0.0
O	DATA TECHNOLOGY	1- 5	1 1/2	0	0.0
O	DECISION DATA COMPUT	6-40	6	+ 1/4	+4.3
O	DELTA DATA SYSTEMS	1- 1	3/8	0	0.0
O	OI/AN CONTROLS	1- 4	1 1/2	+ 5/8	+71.4
N	ELECTRONIC M & M	3- 6	3 1/4	+ 1/8	+4.0
O	FABRI-TEK	2- 5	1 7/8	- 1/4	-11.7
O	GENERAL COMPUTER SYS	3- 9	3 1/4	- 1/4	-7.1
N	GENERAL ELECTRIC	56- 76	59 1/4	+ 1/4	+0.4
N	HAZELTINE CORP	4- 9	4 3/8	0	0.0
O	INFORFX INC	3- 23	3 7/8	- 3/8	-8.8
O	INFORMATION DISPLAYS	1- 2	1/4	0	0.0
O	INFORMATION INTL INC	8-15	11	+2 1/4	+25.7
A	LUNYON ELECTRONICS	3- 9	2 7/8	0	0.0
O	MANAGEMENT ASSIST	1- 1	1/4	0	0.0
N	MEMOREX	2-19	2 1/2	+1	+66.6
A	MILGO ELECTRONICS	14- 28	15	+ 3/4	+5.2
N	MOHAWK DATA SCI	2-13	2 1/4	- 5/8	-21.7
O	ODEC COMPUTER SYST.	2- 4	2 3/8	+ 1/4	+11.7
O	OPTICAL SCANNING	2- 8	2 3/4	+ 1/2	+22.2
O	PERTEC CORP	3- 8	3 3/8	- 7/8	-20.5
O	PHOTON	3- 7	3 3/4	0	0.0
A	POTTER INSTRUMENT	3- 9	2 3/4	- 1/4	-8.3
O	PRECISION INST.	2- 6	1 3/4	0	0.0
O	QUANTOR CORP	5-10	5 1/4	- 1/2	-8.6
O	RECOGNITION EQUIP	2- 8	2 1/4	- 1/8	-5.2
N	SANDOE ASSOCIATES	6-18	7 1/8	+ 1/8	+1.7
O	SCAN DATA	1- 6	2	- 1/8	-5.8
O	STORAGE TECHNOLOGY	11- 34	14 1/4	+2 3/4	+23.9
O	SYCOR INC	9- 20	10	0	0.0
O	TALLY CORP.	2- 14	1 5/8	- 1/8	-7.1
O	TEC INC	5- 9	5 1/4	- 1/2	-8.6
N	TEKTRONIX INC	30- 55	42 1/8	+1 3/8	+3.3
N	TELEX	3- 8	2 7/8	- 1/8	-4.1
O	WANGCO INC	7-13	8 1/2	+ 1/4	+3.0
O	WILTEK INC	7-18	7 3/4	+ 1/2	+6.8



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For information on peripheral products, call your local CalComp office, or contact California Computer Products, Inc., CW-M1-74, 2411 West La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California 92801. (714) 821-2011.

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